China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

THE WAR IN KOREA

American POW's Broadcast

Report from Korea

Additional List of Prisoners

DRIVE AGAINST SPECIAL AGENTS

— An interview with Chen Ren-bing

AMERICA'S DRAFT JAPANESE "PEACE TREATY"

Liu Sze-mu

JULY 1951

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China Solves Her Food Problem

For the first time in two centuries China's food problem has been solved. Not only has she ceased to be a food importer, but she now has surplus grain for export. An indication of the improved state of affairs was China's offer of 1,000,000 tons of grain to famine-threatened India.

★

Top right: Cooperatives buying cotton crops from farmers in Kaomi County, Shantung. Co-ops are playing a big role in increasing food production.

Center right: Mechanization comes to China's countryside. Tractors and combines move out to the fields on a state farm in Hopei.

Lower right: Wheat being dried before storage on the same state farm.

Lower left: Peasants and government cadres inspecting cotton sprouts.

LETTERS

From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

PEOPLE'S ENEMIES

To the Editor:

In line with the movement to resist American imperialism and aid Korea, the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionary elements has been launched in full-swing.

On the afternoon of April 29 a public trial was held on the open grounds of the Canidrome before the representatives of all circles of Shanghai, numbering over 10,000. The nine notorious agents who faced trial were Fang Chi Ching, Lu Pao San, Loo Hung Sen, Hsu Soong Chien, Chang Sun Fao, Chen Shao Mao, Fong Ching Chung, Chow Chao Ping, Zung Chong Ping. In addition to the spectators, nearly 3,000,000 people of East China heard the trial broadcast over the radio. Everyone boiled with indignation at the heinous crimes these elements had committed.

Fang Chi Ching, the chief KMT agent, was a commander of the so-called "People's Anti-Communism Safeguard Brigade of Kiangsu and Chekiang." He was responsible for the massacre of 500 patriotic martyrs and was arrested a half a month after he returned here to continue his crimes.

Loo Hung Sen was a well-known bandit who was responsible for killing 2,000 innocent people and had cut out and eaten the hearts and livers of some of his victims.

Chen Shao Mao not only oppressed factory workers but also raped many women workers. After liberation he has been responsible for acts of sabotage in his factory on six different occasions.

When Zung Chong Ping appeared before the people's representatives, everyone recalled the three martyrs who had worked on the magazine, "Wen Tsui" and who had died from the brutalities inflicted by Zung. The people shouted at the top of their voices, "Put him to death, put him to death."

From this meeting, it was apparent to everyone that the campaign to suppress counter-revolutionary elements must be carried out to completion. There can be no benevolence toward those who refuse to repent their past crimes and who continue to oppose the will of the Chinese people.

LEE T'IEH MING

Shanghai
May 20, 1951

CORRECTION

To the Editor:

I wish to call your attention to a serious mistake that appeared in my article in the June issue of the REVIEW, in the last section on page 282. Where it reads "We should give imperialism what belongs to God" instead should read, "We should give imperialism what belongs to imperialism, and give God what belongs to God." Apparently a line was missing.

LIU LIANG-MO

Shanghai
June 6, 1951

(The linotype operator skipped a line while resetting the last part of Mr. Liu's article. However, we should have caught the error. Our apologies to Mr. Liu for an unfortunate mistake which radically altered the sense of an entire paragraph.—Editor)

UNITE FOR PEACE

To the Editor:

I would appreciate if you would publish an open letter I have written to the beloved ones of the American GI's in Korea.

What do you think about the war in Korea? Do you like to send your beloved sons to fight there? No, I am certain not. We, the common people, do not like war because we have suffered so much from it. You, although you have not experienced the disaster directly in your country, can remember that thousands of your sons had to pay with their lives on the battlefield.

We Chinese are peace-loving people. We hate war but we have the power to defend the security of our country. You know, Korea is our neighbor. The aim of the US in invading Korea is not Korea itself but China. From the data of bombing and strafing of our territory by the US planes everyone knows the purpose of the US army in Korea.

In order to save your sons' lives and the peace of the world, you must unite together in the struggle for peace. "It is useless to wait for peace; peace must be won" was said by those who attended the Second World Peace Congress.

Dear friends, the strength of the peace camp is now great enough to prohibit a Third World War. Let us all unite together for peace.

LUKE YIP

Changsha, Hunan
May 4, 1951

FINAL VICTORY

To the Editor:

Premier Chou En-lai has announced to the world that the Chinese People's Republic loves and desires peace ardently. At the same time he has also said that the Chinese people will not tolerate aggression nor will they supinely see their neighbors being savagely invaded by the imperialists.

Today's situation is very clear. America's economic crisis is becoming more serious. Therefore, the US imperialists ventured to start an aggressive war against Korea and China aimed at achieving control over China's strategic position and her 475,000,000 people. However, such aggression will only increase America's economic difficulties and rapidly lead her down the road to

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(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

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doom.

In nearly 11 months the valiant Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers have destroyed more than 250,000 enemy troops, of whom the Americans made up a major part. Even official US quarters have had to admit that the casualties suffered by US troops already are one-fifth of the total received in the Second World War—though in reality the number is far greater than this figure. The aim of the American aggressors of attempting to win a quick war and use Korea as a springboard to invade China has turned out to be a pipe dream.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists will not give up easily and they will continue to carry out their policy of trying to extend the war. They already have made inhuman use of poison gas and bacteria to slaughter our volunteers and KPA troops while US planes have intruded over our Northeast and the coast of Fukien province. A great many peaceful people were killed or wounded and many buildings were destroyed. However, such atrocities cannot deter the Chinese people who are now standing on their own feet.

On the contrary, all this will add to our determination to resist the US imperialists until they are brought to their knees.

The dismissal of MacArthur, a deadly foe of world peace, represents a victory for the Chinese and Korean people in their struggle against America. It also is a victory for the people of the world in opposing war and defending world peace. I fully believe that the valient KPA with the help of the Chinese People's Volunteers and all the peace-loving people all over the world will soon plant the Korean Red Flag on all parts of the people's Korea.

LIAO LI-TAN

Hangchow
May 29, 1951

CALL TO CHRISTIANS

To the Editor:

I am a "pure white" American who recently came to China as a political refugee, and hope to take out Chinese citizenship, as I cannot endure the wickedness now rampant in my formerly happy country.

The following is excerpted from various letters I have written to my friends back in that last stronghold of reaction. Most of these people are Christians, as I am too.

On our radio, we listen to the news broadcasts from Tokyo and Manila and are amazed and horrified at the bloodthirstiness of the Americans. Every day the boast is of so many hundreds of tons of bombs dropped on North Korea, so many towns and villages completely destroyed by planes and warships, so many square miles covered with flaming gasoline jelly.

What kind of fiends drop these bombs, fire these shells? American boys, many from "Christian" homes who attend service every Sunday—and travel thousands of miles across the world's largest ocean in order to kill and maim thousands of helpless, inoffensive people, and burn their little thatch-roof cottages with the dead and dying trapped inside.

Oh, I know the North Koreans and Chinese are called "aggressors" and the "UN" is taking "police action." Since when do civilized police burn down whole blocks of inhabited houses in order to kill off some "aggressors"?

Today "Christian" America—or the "United Nations," if you wish—it amounts to the same thing—announces Communism is anti-Christ and all Communists must turn and fight on "our" side, or die by torture. And the "Christian" churches, Catholic and Protestant alike, are supporting and backing this hideous policy. This wins the churches the approval of the ruthless oligarchy that rules America and is trying to rule the world—but does it win the approval of the Savior who loves the Korean people, and the Chinese? Remember that Jesus was an Asian, and died for all men, even though the Americans have taken Him over as a tribal god of their own.

What America is planning to do is not only immoral, but also impossible. China cannot be conquered!

DOROTHY CHENG

Shanghai
June 2, 1951

NEW PHILOSOPHY

To the Editor:

"To serve the people" is now on the lips and in the mind of every Chinese. One who serves more and better is to be congratulated or even praised as a hero ("hero" not in the old sense of the word); one who is still self-seeking and acts in the old ways is sure to be replaced.

It is due to being armed with this new philosophy of life (and this new philosophy should be attributed to Chairman Mao and the Communist Party) that China, in spite of being an old nation, is becoming young and energetic. The "Sleeping Lion of the Far East" has truly awakened.

Everyone, no matter what his job, is working for the good of others for which he is willing to spend the last ounce of his energy. Such being the case, wherever you go you will find people ready to lend a hand. They are no longer cold and indifferent as in former days. An old society is being destroyed and a new society is being built up. A new life, full of brotherly love, has begun to make its appearance.

It is needless to dwell at length on this

(Continued on Page 60)

Trees in Chungking

To the Editor:

One of the less spectacular but interesting and revealing events for the future of Chungking has been the recent tree-planting campaign. A friend remarked on this the other day as we made our way to market.

When she had first come she received three impressions of Chungking: enormous crowds drifting about seemingly in aimless fashion; drab streets and dilapidated buildings all covered with a film of mud and, thirdly an almost complete absence of green vegetation. It is true that there were some trees in places along certain streets in the Kuomintang days but you had to look for them. They had been planted in haphazard fashion and generally the roads presented a most uneven appearance; a few trees here and there and some ragged stumps but, mainly, long stretches without a leaf to be seen.

The park, in central Chungking on a terraced slope overlooking the lower part of the town and with a fine view across the Yangtze to the fir-creasted hills on the South Bank, was in a disgraceful state and few people who passed through it could have thought that it ever boasted a green leaf or a budding twig. It was more like a rubbish dump.

The new municipal authorities have taken hold of the problem with both hands and in a remarkably short time have transformed the streets and parks. This time the tree planting question has obviously been studied carefully and all factors taken into consideration. The proper season for planting has been chosen and special loam suitable for trees has been brought in and substituted in the planting pits for the stale black town earth so devoid of humus and nourishment.

There is no doubt that the new trees have been planted to grow and it is clear that those responsible have given a great deal of thought to the technique of planting and have obviously taken a civic pride and interst in the well-being of the town. In KMT days the trees, if planted at all, would have been left to take care of themselves and the officials concerned would have been busy devising ways and means of lining their pockets from the enterprise.

The tree planting and the changes made in the parks, though small matters themselves compared with the great projects now being undertaken in Chungking and in the countryside, are symbolical of the new spirit which prevails. It symbolizes the urge to reconstruct and create a new way of living.

Instead of the haphazard efforts of the KMT, doomed to failure from the start, we have a planned and coordinated drive by the people's government an obvious success right from the start. In less than six months the streets and parks have been transformed. This is symbolic of the new success which is to come in other fields as well.

D. F.

Chungking
June 8, 1951

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FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED

FOR the first time since 1721—more than two centuries ago—China's food problem has been solved. From a major food importer no more than three years ago, China has now re-entered the world grain market as an exporter.

The manner in which this seemingly miraculous change has taken place constitutes, particularly for the other food short countries of Asia, an important lesson. It was not accomplished with foreign help, nor with particularly favorable natural conditions, such as perfect weather. Rather, it was, primarily, the work of the people themselves led by their new government.

As some observers had suspected, China raised a great deal more food than was generally supposed. One of the main problems in the past was transportation. There were, of course, additional complicating factors. In order for grain to be shifted from surplus areas to regions facing a shortage, a certain amount of centralized planning was necessary.

Also, if the grain were to move freely, without artifical hindrance, it would first be necessary to clip the wings of the various vested interest groups which had long waxed fat on the chronic maldistribution of food. For instance, speculators and hoarders, in league with KMT officialdom, made yearly killings in areas of scarcity, such as Shanghai and other large cities, by withholding grain from the market so as to drive the price ever higher.

On the other hand, in areas of surplus, a similar group of profiteering merchants landlords and officials did their best to prevent heavy purchases at harvest time so that the new crop would glut the market, thus driving the price down and down until it reached rock bottom. At this point they would buy up and hoard all available supplies and await a rising market.

While the exact amount probably will never be known, it is an established fact that even in years of severe famine during the KMT rule, rice and other staple grains rotted in private and government storage.

The fact that the main problem was administration rather than production is shown clearly by the situation in 1949, the year during which large sections of the country were liberated and a year of excessive man-made and natural calamities. During that year millions of men moved across the country in huge armies. As the KMT troops retreated, they burned, looted and killed, devastating whole sections of the countryside. It was also a year of heavy floods. Record water levels were reported in several areas, while the dikes, neglected and purposely destroyed by the KMT, were totally inadequate.

The period from the harvest in 1949 until the 1950 harvest, while an austere one, was not a period of starvation by any means. The serious shortages which were felt in some districts were not so much due to an actual overall lack of food as to difficulties of transportation because of war damage to communications. However, there was enough to go around and that year's harvest was only 110,000,000 tons, or 80 percent of the pre-war level.

The situation in 1950 showed marked improvement. The total harvest was up another 10,000,000 tons to 120,000,000 tons, just 20,000,000 tons short of the 1931-36 average of 140,000,000 tons. What this meant in terms of the individual was that for every man, woman and child there was

250 kilograms of grain—a more than adequate supply.

Indications are that this year's crops will be even higher. Land reform has improved the lot of tens of millions of farmers. Producing for themselves rather than for the landlord, their labor enthusiasm has risen greatly. In addition, improved seed strains, supply of improved tools, formation of cooperative work teams and so on have already begun to show results. For instance, reports from the wheat producing provinces state that bumper crops of winter wheat are now being harvested. In some areas, yields are 20 percent above last year which was also a good year.

It may be anticipated that later grain crops, principally rice, will also be above last year's levels. While this year's weather has not been unusually good, the work put in during the past winter and still being expended on dike repairs, river dredging, well-digging and so on is virtually certain to reduce dangers from natural elements greatly.

Millions of farmers actually participated in this work. Last year 420,000,000 cubic meters of earth were moved, while this year's projects, which are still in full swing, are on an even greater scope. For instance 2,200,000 men are working on the Huai River Project alone. Last year 68,000 wells were sunk, 6,000,000 head of oxen inoculated, 1,250 tons of insecticide distributed, 300,000 hectares planted with improved high-yield, insect-resisting seed, thousands of stock breeding stations were established, while the People's Liberation Army, as part of its plan for self-sufficiency, reclaimed 200,000 hectares of wastelands.

While it is too early to predict the results of this coming harvest, all indications are that the plan, which calls for an increase of seven percent over last year's figures, will be met.

* * *

ONE of the developments which illustrates dramatically the new situation is that China was able to offer famine-threatened India 1,000,000 tons of grain. To date agreements for a total of 500,000 tons have been signed between the two countries.

The international implications of this development should not be underestimated. First, as pointed out previously, this is a practical demonstration to India and other chronically food-short countries of Asia of what can be done once the people gain control of their own government.

For more than two centuries—a period characterized in general by internal decay and by foreign aggression—China depended increasingly upon imported foodstuffs and still was racked by periodic famines in which tens of millions perished. In 1888 grain ranked sixth among China's imports. Steadily the position of grain climbed among imports until by 1932 it was the chief import of this country.

The full significance of this situation can best be appreciated when it is remembered that during this entire period China was basically an agricultural country. What this dependence upon imported food meant is readily apparent. It placed China more and more at the mercy of the imperialist powers which were busy carving out colonial areas—both in name and in fact—for themselves throughout Asia.

In addition to complete dependence upon the West for industrial goods, China became increasingly dependent upon the same powers for her food. China thus became a happy dumping ground for anything and everything which the West wished to dispose of. Since the country was not basically short of food, these increasingly heavy food imports brought ever deeper bankruptcy to the countryside which contained an estimated 80 or more percent of the total population.

We have seen how, in slightly more than two years and under not particularly favorable material conditions, all this has been changed. It is a practical demonstration of what can happen in even the most oppressed and impoverished of countries once the people become masters of their own destiny.

America's "Draft Peace Treaty"

Liu Sze-mu

AFTER half a year's preparation, the farce of signing a separate peace treaty with Japan has reached its climax under the direction of Truman's special envoy, John Foster Dulles. The text of the so-called "Draft Peace Treaty With Japan," which was drafted by America alone, was announced on April 5.

The full text of this draft, including eight chapters, 22 articles and the preamble, is no more than 4,000 words—a rare and short peace treaty for modern times. However, the 22 short articles make up a complete Wall Street warmongers' plot with regard to Japan.

No matter how Dulles, in bringing forth this draft, wracked his brain and brought in diplomatic verbiage to make it ambiguous in order to bring around the satellite nations such as Britain and France and to deceive the Japanese people, yet the very words give America away. Her evil intentions for monopolizing the peace treaty, abandoning international agreements, dominating Japan, rearming Japan and preparing for a new war are glaringly revealed.

Unprecedented Monopoly

According to the Report on the Potsdam Conference of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain on August 3, 1945, and the Communique on the Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States on December 27, 1945, a peace treaty for any enemy country should be drafted by the countries that signed the act of surrender and participated in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Thus, the peace treaty with Japan should be drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers composed of the representatives of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the US and Great Britain. However, the present draft of a peace treaty for Japan was made by America only.

Although on the surface it is only a "suggestion," it is obvious that America is attempting to force the other nations to accept. Moreover, after this draft was brought up, though the US government (as a matter of form) sent it to the government of the USSR, she did not send it to China's legal government, the People's Republic of China, which has been recognized by those countries which fought together against Japan, including the Soviet Union, Great Britain, India, Burma, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Actually, America has no desire to have the Soviet Union participate in drafting a Japanese peace treaty. On March 31, in a speech in Los Angeles when Dulles disclosed the contents of the draft peace treaty he openly remarked, "America will continue to complete the work of signing a peace treaty with Japan whether the Soviet Union participates or not."

According to the United Nations Declaration, announced by 26 nations including China, Great Britain, America, the Soviet Union and others on New Year's Day of 1942, the American government pledged "not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies." Today, its draft of a peace treaty has completely exposed America's plot to sign a separate peace with Japan.

The final article (Article 18 of Chapter VIII of the draft treaty) rules: "The Allied Powers for the purposes of the present treaty shall be deemed to be those states at war or in a state of belligerency with Japan and which become parties to the present treaty."

Allied Powers Ignored

Article 19 says: "The present treaty shall not confer any rights, title or benefits to or upon any state unless and until it signs, ratifies or adheres to this treaty." According to this, China, the Soviet Union, or any country which, although it fought against Japan, is not willing to accept American dictatorial measures and does not sign this peace treaty is not called an "Allied Power." And if it is not an "Allied Power" then it does not have "any rights, title or benefits" coming to it from the defeated country, Japan. Any treaty which eliminates the rights of the "Allied Powers" is overbearing enough but that is not the least of it.

Article 21 states: "This treaty will be approved by Japan and the majority of the states which are members of the Far East Commission. This treaty will be effective between Japan and those countries who approved this treaty, as from the date that the ratifications of this treaty are sent by Japan and a majority of the member countries of the Far East Commission (including the US as the principal occupying power) to the American government to keep."

If, nine months after Japan has ratified the treaty and it is still not effective due to the number of signatory states falling short of the "majority," any one of the "Allied Powers" may, by voluntarily communicating with the Japanese and US governments, make this treaty valid between Japan and itself.

According to this same article, this ridiculous peace treaty will be effective after its ratification by Japan and seven countries (including the US naturally), i.e. the "majority" of the 13 member nations of the Far East Commission, or nine months after ratification by Japan and the "minority" member countries, or even if the US only decided to sign the treaty it would also be effective.

Such a separate peace is not only against the United Nations Declaration, which was signed by the late President Roosevelt himself, but ignores the vassal countries such as Britain, France and so forth.

The US draft does not even make mention of calling a peace conference, which bears out the contention that the US government is trying to avoid such a conference and has asked its satellite countries to sign a separate bilateral agreement with Japan and thus conclude the peace treaty. That is why the American-directed farce cannot be performed.

In a word, the idea of America drafting the peace treaty for Japan is unthinkable; it is beyond belief that the US should monopolize the drafting of this treaty, thus destroying the achievements of the nations which fought together, as well as the basis of international morality and agreement.

Chinese and Soviet Rights

The contents of the "peace treaty draft" show America's evil intentions and malicious abandonment of international agreements in its drive to monopolize control over Japan and invade the Far East.

Regarding "territory," Chapter III of the "draft" only says that Japan should "renounce all rights, titles, and claims to Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores," but it does not state that Taiwan and the Penghu Islands (the Pescadores) should be returned to China nor does it mention the independence and freedom of Korea. This is not only in opposition to the stipulation of the Cairo Declaration but also proves America's latest desire to occupy Taiwan and the Penghu Islands (the Pescadores) and to enslave Korea forever.

The "draft" recognizes that "Japan will return the southern part of Sakhalin Island, as well as all islands adjacent to it, to the Soviet Union and will hand over the Kurile Islands to the Soviet Union." However, according to Article 19, all this is only subject to the Soviet Union signing the American-monopolized peace treaty. Otherwise, later on, Japan could deny these territories to the Soviet Union and could raise troops to get them back. This is proof of America's intention to instigate Japan's irredentists and anti-Soviet emotions.

At the same time, the "draft" rules "America may suggest to the United Nations" the inclusion of all the small islands of the Ryukus, the Bonin Islands and so forth, under the trustee system which is controlled by the US. This not only exposes the American lie of "no intention to expand" as she announced during the war, but it also is obvious that America wants to occupy these islands from which Japan can be controlled and Asia invaded.

War Criminals Let Off

Singing his own praises, John Foster Dulles once said that the treaty he drafted was a "mediatory peace treaty." It not only is "mediatory" but, in the words of a Foreign Affairs Ministry official of the Philippines, "it is just like a friendship pact." It certainly is not a peace treaty toward a defeated nation.

US leniency to Japan is mainly provided in Chapter V of the "draft" regarding "Claims and Assets." The so-called articles in the political sphere of the "draft" are not in accordance with the spirit of the Potsdam Declaration which clearly called for the protection of the Japanese people's decrocratic rights and the prevention of a revival of fascism.

It is not the same as the peace treaties made with post-war Italy, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania. In addition, this draft is not at all like the Italian one which first attributed war responsibility to the defeated country and set up an organ to see to it that a peace treaty was worked out.

This "draft" not only lacks all this, but it also opens wide a convenient gate beforehand for the release of fascist war criminals as provided in the clause on "The war criminals' absolution, commutation of sentences, probationary release and special amnesties."

Even criminals sentenced by the Far East International Military Tribunal would be released with the approval of "the governments of Japan and the 'majority' of the countries who participated in the military tribunal." What the "draft" calls "leniency" toward Japan actually is generosity toward the war criminals and reactionaries of Japan.

In the economic sphere, Dulles has bragged that his "draft peace treaty" is of such a nature that it places "no special burden" on Japan, which is to be an "equal" among the other signatories. The former is dealt with in Article 14 and Article 20 of the "draft" and is concerned with "the reparation claims of the Allied Powers" on Japan. While Article 11 of the Potsdam Declaration ruled that Japan must "pay reparations in material goods" to the Allied Powers, now the Dulles "draft" has cancelled this item of reparations.

American Economic Control

This is not only generosity at the expense of others and the elimination of the legal claims of the Allied Powers, but it also preserves Japan's armament industry for the manufacture of military supplies for America. Actually, the armament industry should be broken down as reparations. Only the US can exploit Japan without limit while the other countries are not even allowed to raise their legal reparations claims.

As for making Japan an equal in the economic sphere, Dulles deals with this in Article 13 of the "draft," i.e. rules concerning commercial and trade agreements. "Within three years after the peace treaty is valid," Japan will, in accordance with the principle of "equality" and "mutual benefit," sign "friendly" commercial and trade agreements with every "Allied Power" and give them "most-favored nations treatment" or "national treatment."

These are all nice words and pleasing to one's ear. However, the fact is that Japan's economy is under US control and monopolization. Concerning the resumption of trade relations with Japan, there is no so-called "equality" between America and the "Allied Powers;" it is merely America's monopolization, because America is the creditor and Japan the debtor, and America's economic power is great while Japan's is small.

With this basic difference, the two countries talk about "mutual benefit," whereas, of course, the only

benefit can accrue to the US alone. The economic clauses of Dulles "draft" would give to America the legal base from which to carry out unlimited plundering.

America's control over Japan, however, is far more than this. The chapter on "sovereign rights" says: "The Allied Powers recognize the full sovereignty of the Japanese people over Japan and its territorial waters," but actually there are no sovereign rights at all. In the name of "security," Article 7 has a footnote which foretells the "complemental" method to protect Japan's "security."

This will be precisely what Dulles frankly admitted in his Los Angeles speech when he said that after the "peace treaty" is ratified Japan shall, in accordance with the bilateral military agreements, "voluntarily" invite the US to station armed forces in Japan.

According to a report of the *Asahi Shimbun* in Tokyo on April 20, Dulles and the Yoshida government have agreed on "the problem of America's armed forces stationed in Japan after the ratification of the peace treaty." Japan recognized that America has the right to station forces in Japan, to preserve its bases on Japanese territory for military practice, and to move troops into Japanese territory. Under America's continuous occupation we can imagine just how much independence and freedom Japan will have!

On April 22, the Peking *People's Daily* editorially pointed out, "as far as Japan is concerned, this peace treaty amounts to a deed of sale for the purpose of national subjugation and extermination." This was no overstatement.

Rearming Japan

Important is the fact that this "draft" reveals that the US has no desire to restore peace between Japan and the "Allied Powers." On the contrary, under the pretext of concluding the "peace treaty" America openly and "legally" wants to rearm Japan. She wants Japan to become her accomplice in starting a new war of aggression.

In addition, under the name of so-called "Security," Article 7 of the "draft" says, "the Allied Powers recognize that Japan has the right to solitary or collective self-defense in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and also recognize that Japan may voluntarily enter into collective security arrangements or arrangements participated in by one or more of the Allied Powers. These agreements are for the protection of security and resistance against armed attack."

Everyone knows that so-called "defense rights" mean in fact remilitarization. The so-called "voluntarily entered into collective security" arrangements foretell that Japan, under US control will participate in an "American-Japanese Alliance" and "Pacific Pact" to become the pawn of the US in further aggression.

Japanese Crimes in China

Top: On January 25, 1941, the Japanese sacked and burned the village of Panchiaku in Fengjen Hsien, Hopei Province. One thousand and thirty-five people were killed. Picture shows one section of village after it was burned.

Bottom: In 1943 the Japanese drove more than 40 people into a well in the village of Paichi, Hopei Province. Picture shows one of the two survivors being helped from well by fellow-villagers after Japanese departure.

Item "C" of the "draft's" Article 6 rules that Japan accepts the obligations of "giving every assistance to the UNO in case of any action being taken in accordance with the Charter, and giving no assistance to any country against which the UNO may take precautions or undertake action."

For example, the UNO, under the control of America, passed the resolution on military interference in Korea, requesting all member countries to send troops. According to this item of the "peace treaty," Japan should accept the "obligation" of sending troops even though not a member country of the UNO.

The chief purpose of America in signing a separate peace treaty with Japan is to rearm Japan openly on a large scale, and to use Japan as a source of cannon fodder for America. It was made most clear on May 5, when the dismissed MacArthur testified at the Senate Joint Session of the Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees and openly admitted this conspiracy. He stated that the present "Police Reserve Corps" in Japan was organized into four divisions with the complete adoption of the US army division system. These could easily become the so-called "international security forces" which are fighting for America.

Briefly stated, the US-formulated "draft peace treaty" is without precedent as a monopolistic treaty. It also is a thoroughly illegal separate peace treaty with Japan and an obvious and concrete indication of the rearmament of the Japanese reactionaries.

Support for Overall Treaty

Because of this the "draft" not only is unable to deceive the people but it has met with widespread opposition. Needless to say firm opposition has been expressed by the people of China and the Soviet Union. The April 22 Peking *People's Daily* editorial, entitled "Absurd and Preposterous American Draft Peace Treaty With Japan," represents the Chinese people's opinion in exposing America's plot contained in this "draft."

In its note to the US government on May 7, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Soviet Union reprimanded America for abandoning international agreements and illegally negotiating a separate peace treaty with Japan. The Ministry also suggested that in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, a Foreign Ministers' Conference of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom should be held in June or July of this year to prepare together the carrying out of a peace treaty with Japan.

Upon receiving the Soviet Union's suggestion, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, on May 22, informed the Soviet Ambassador to China, that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was in complete accord with the government of the Soviet Union and that China would support this viewpoint. Premier Chou also agreed to hold a conference of the Four Powers to prepare a peace treaty.

Of course, these suggestions by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China will be ignored by the American government. However, their determined stand and correct position will certainly show the people of Japan and America, and of the world, who wants peace and who wants war.

Even America's satellites have their disagreements about the American monopolized "draft peace treaty." For instance, Britain disagreed with this American "draft" because it does not limit Japan's shipping industry and the marketing of textiles. Britain is fearful of Japanese competition once that country's export trade and shipping facilities have been revived. The Philippines are not content with the cancellation of reparations claims. Australia and New Zealand are concerned lest there be a revival of Japanese militarism.

As a result of such reactions, Dulles in an interview with the *Tokyo Shimbun* correspondent in America on April 4 had to admit, "It is still in doubt as to whether or not the peace treaty with Japan will be completed in accordance with America's suggestion, because most Allied Powers feel the American-formulated draft is 'too lenient.'"

Japanese Against US Draft

In Japan itself, the Japanese people's iron determination to oppose this US "bill of sale" was expressed during the May Day demonstrations. "Oppose the signing of a separate peace treaty and the rearmaming of Japan" was one of the chief slogans.

Although the capitalist press in general suggested the acceptance of the US "draft peace," on April 2, the *Asahi Shimbun's* editorial found it necessary to manifest grave concern that the signing of an American-Japanese alliance after the conclusion of a peace treaty might conflict with the first article of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Pact. On April 8, the same paper again showed editorial concern over the possibility that "protection of security" contained in the "draft" might "cause the gun-powder ladened air of the Far East to explode." The paper suggested that extreme care be taken to prevent this.

After the announcement of the US "draft" was made, Shigerusaburo Suzuki and Inajiro Asanuma, Chairman and Secretary-general respectively of the Socialist Party, both expressed open opposition. These two top Socialist Party leaders still adhered to the idea of an over-all peace treaty and an "unarmed and neutral Japan."

All signs clearly indicate, despite America's ignoring them and attempting to carry out her plot to sign a separate peace and rearm Japan, that the US is confronted with many difficulties and that her position is becoming more and more isolated.

Woodcuts Show New China's Progress

In recent years the woodcut has become one of the most highly developed art forms in China.

The four woodcuts reproduced on this page reflect much of the spirit of the times—railwaymen rushing to restore traffic over a bridge, a soldier helping a farmer with the harvest, a class in modern midwifery for the peasant women, and a mutual aid farming team.

Above: Traffic Must be Resumed by 10:00 o'clock — Ching Tsu

Above: Cooperation — Wan Shih-ssu

Above: Teaching New Midwifery — Kuo Chun

Below: Cooperative Teams Ensure Bumper Harvest — Hsueh Yu

Workers Join Production Drive

Led by the country's workers, all classes of society—farmers, merchants, government employees, office workers and even housewives—are joining the nation-wide campaign to increase production, step up quality, reduce waste.

From one end of the country to the other the people are joining this movement as they see in it a direct answer to the threat which the American-led West now poses to the new China. The American intervention in Korea, which is a direct menace to China, the American bombing of Chinese territory, both in the Northeast and in the Southeast, the American "neutralization" of the KMT's hideaway, Taiwan, the American-dictated international economic sanctions on China, the "unofficial" American coastal blockade which ranges from interference with Chinese coastal fishing in the north to aiding and abetting KMT piracy in the south —all are designed to weaken and intimidate the new China.

These hostile acts, which are in keeping with MacArthur's naive pronouncement on "Oriental psychology," have certainly "impressed" the Chinese people, but not in the way that the Truman administration obviously intended. Rather these moves have caused further solidification of the already great unity of the people behind their government. The current production campaign is one important manifestation of this unity.

In this and the following article, Review correspondents Ho Tun-sun and Wang Tsung-yen report on the peoples' production campaign in representative cities in East and South China.—Editor.

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IN response to the nation-wide patriotic emulation drive, the General Trade Union of Foochow called a round table conference of all basic trade unions last October. In the period since this conference nearly every organization in the city has improved its work as a contribution to the movement to "Resist US Imperialism and Aid Korea."

In the beginning the Foochow Electric Power Plant and the Chien Hwa Match Factory took the lead in the drive. They were shortly followed by such organizations as the General Postoffice, the Tele-Communications Bureau, the Highway Bureau and others.

The patriotic enthusiasm of the workers was greatly raised and closely coordinated with the work of production. Subsequently, Foochow's "production front" assumed an entirely new aspect.

In February word was received of the challenge issued by the famous Ma Heng-chang model worker brigade in the Northeast. On April 1 the Foochow General Trade Union issued a resolution calling for the organization of 30 additional production units, comprising more than 9,000 office and factory workers, in order to mark the occasion of Red May.

As a result of these measures Foochow's production drive has been constantly expanding with each passing month until today it has reached heights previously thought impossible.

Foochow Electric Plant

During the past six monthe every department of the power plant has fulfilled or over-fulfilled its production target. Wastage was reduced from 17 percent in December 1950 to 12 percent by February. The consumption of fuel wood for the generation of one kilowatt hour of electricity has been reduced from 2.4 kilograms, as stipulated in the plan, to 2.31 kilograms.

The electric workshop built a 1,000 K.V.A. transformer 45 days ahead of schedule. The first generating department overcoming such difficulties as lack of machinery and shortage of materials repaired the No. 1 and No. 2 boilers in less man-days than scheduled.

In addition to such concrete achievements, the workers have also begun to make faster progress in their political and technical study classes than heretofore. Pointing out that today they are their own masters and are not working for a handful of Liu's (the former bosses under the KMT, who manipulated the power plant for their own enrichment), many workers have volunteered to extend their working and study periods in an effort to raise further the rate of progress.

As a result of these and other accomplishments the power plant has effected a saving of ¥10,000,-000 during the past three months alone.

Under this new situation workers' ideas are no longer passed over in favor of opinions of the engineers. Although short on theoretical knowledge, the workers are well armed with practical experience. In the period December 1950 to March this year 120 proposals made by workers were considered favorably by the management.

General Postoffice

The postoffice has become such a beehive of activity that it has attracted public attention. The production quota for the first season of this year was over-fulfilled by 140 percent. The postmen of the delivery section increased the number of daily deliveries from two to four and have issued a challenge to all postmen in Fukien province.

Section head Tseng Chih-kuan called upon his postmen to reduce the number of dead letters to a minimum. In preparation for this campaign the postmen began by carefully studying the names of local places similar in sound which might cause a writer unfamiliar with the district to put down the wrong character. In addition, a re-check of the house numbers on

the various streets was carried out. As a result of this work the number of dead letters has dropped by 95 percent.

The workers in the mail station offered the office workers a challenge, guaranteeing to maintain the highest possible efficiency of service with the lowest consumption of gasoline. Last December, postal truck drivers increased their mileage two and one-half times, and at the same time reduced gasoline consumption to a minimum. One driver, Chang Min, saved 63.7 gallons of gasoline in one month, while Tseng Ting-hui achieved a record of 18.5 kilometers per gallon.

During the crowded weeks preceding the Spring Festival, mechanics in the postoffice garage gave up their days off to reconstruct a worn out truck by using discarded materials. Their painstaking work resulted in savings on materials of ¥3,200,000. Meanwhile, the crew of the No. 5 mail boat running between Foochow and Nanping has set a record for continued service without a breakdown or accident.

Tele-Communications

Within one month after taking up the challenge of the Ma Heng-chang brigade, the bureau workers could point to improved efficiency in their work. In the period from January 24 to February 26 two mechanical breakdowns occurred. However, the total disruption of service lasted only 11 minutes, as compared with 25 minutes which the workers had allowed for at the beginning of the month.

Yang Pai-lin, a mechanic, won individual honors by making serviceable equipment out of defective parts, thus reducing waste in his department by 70 percent. Efficiency in transmission and reception has also increased markedly. In February this year errors averaged no more than four out of every 10,000 words sent and received.

Chou Hsueh-wen inaugurated a movement to inspect, clean and oil his machine once every three days, thus minimizing the effects of wear and tear and reducing the frequency of mechanical breakdowns.

Meanwhile, the workers have begun a study program aimed at increasing their technical knowledge. In the first month, they completed the first chapter on magnetism. Although this was only a small step it nevertheless enabled the workers to begin to link their practical experience with theory. The importance of coordinating theory and practice cannot be overemphasized. Once this is achieved, initiative and overall progress are expedited.

Renewed Expectation — Lo Ch'ing-chen

In the face of the Japanese blockade throughout the war of resistance the Foochow Steam Launch Company played a big role in maintaining communications with the upper reaches of the Min River.

During the present emulation drive the company has again proved its ability to be of service to the public. Before liberation it maintained communications between Foochow and Nanping on the basis of one trip every seven days. Today the launches make the trip every two days.

Through more efficient storage of cargo the carrying capacity per trip has been increased while delays and damages caused by running aground—a not infrequent mishap in these waters—have been greatly reduced. Consumption of charcoal and lubricating oil has been reduced by 15 and 37 percent respectively.

Another change in the company has been the new attitude of its workers. For instance, on one occasion one propeller of speed boat No. 208 was broken on a hidden rock near Hook Shoal, a dangerous point in the Min River. The helmsman quickly changed course but at that moment the other propeller was also damaged. The situation thus became critical as the boat was at the mercy of the swift current. Without a moment's hesitation, Tang Chao-tsung and Chiang Li-jung, two members of the crew, plunged into the river and managed to get to shallow water quickly enough to drag the boat out of the swift current. Then, they managed to repair one of the propellers under water so that the boat could reach port safely.

Fukien Printing Plant

Although this is a comparatively small enterprise, it shows promise of becoming one of the more important plants in the city. Recently the working staff has been increased by six times, while 13 additional presses have been installed to meet the increased demand. In the past it ran at a loss, but now it is showing a monthly profit.

The field of business has been gradually expanding. In addition to printing account books and various kinds of blank forms, which previously made up most of

the business, the plant is now printing periodicals and has recently begun to print a few books.

A plant committee has been organized which includes representatives of the workers, thus enabling the latter to participate in the administration. As a direct result of their new responsibility the workers' efficiency and skill have been considerably heightened. Efficiency has been raised from 19.9 percent to 80 percent, varying from one department to the other. Errors have been reduced to a minimum and considerable savings on waste have been made in recent months.

Car Repair Garage

Two prominent achievements of workers in the Car Repair Garage since the inauguration of the emulation drive stand out. Kao Hsin-tsan, a skilled worker, invented a small polishing machine which increases working efficiency by 500 percent.

The second major achievement was the building of a bus out of a junked truck left behind by the retreating KMT. The job proved particularly difficult because most of the vital parts were either missing or damaged so greatly as to be virtually useless.

The plant trade union issued a call for the rebuilding of this vehicle to mark May Day. Nearly every worker in the garage lent a hand at one stage or another. The Chang Shu-sheng group undertook to repair the engine, the Chang Jui-hwo group assumed responsibility for reconstructing the body. Hwang I-sung and Wu Pai-Pao provided the electrical equipment, most of which came from the scrap pile. The "new" generator, for example, was an adaptation ingeniously fashioned out of various old parts.

Under their system of division of work and cooperation between the different teams the job was finished on schedule. Today a shining new bus christened "Fukien Worker" is running regularly on the route between Foochow and Amoy.

* * *

As a result of constant improvement of equipment and rationalization of the methods of production, waste has been reduced in Foochow Machine Manufacturing plant from 13 percent to virtually nil. Under normal conditions it took a worker one hour to sharpen two large drills. Today the average rate is three drills per hour. Worker Tsai Wen-hui designed an ingenious mechanism to reduce consumption of lubricating oil by a 45 h.p. diesel engine from eight to six ounces per hour.

Stevedores Awakened

In the past the wharfs along the Min River around Foochow were under the rule of feudal gangs. Each wharf had its own stevedores and its own area of transportation. Carrying cargo from one wharf across the boundary of another not infrequently brought on serious quarrels and even fights. Because of this system transportation costs were surprisingly high.

However, despite this tight "control," the workers themselves were always impoverished. Under the heavy exploitation of the bosses, the daily wages of some stevedores sometimes were as low as the equivalent of ¥.1,600. s a result of their constant state of hunger, the workers were quick to pick quarrels and fights. Because of their bad temper they performed their work perfunctorily, handling cargo roughly and being completely unconcerned over breakage. For instance, it was their practice to drag sacks of flour along the ground which caused many to break and spill on the docks. When cotton was unloaded it was carelessly thrown ashore where it frequently suffered from water damage.

Peasants, carrying farm products to the city, dared not pass by the wharf area for fear that some of the stevedores would insist upon "helping" them across "their" territory as an excuse for extortion.

Reorganization of the wharf "unions" was one of the most serious problems facing the General Trade Union after liberation. However, under the guidance of the union, the stevedores finally managed to rid themselves of more than 70 of the bosses, thus breaking the grip of the old feudal gang system.

Since the beginning of the emulation campaign really surprising changes have taken place on the wharves. Uniform charges running about 20 percent lower than before, have been enforced by the stevedores themselves for transportation, while actual costs for loading and unloading ships have dropped by an average of 40 percent. The attitude of the workers, as well as their labor efficiency, has shown great improvement.

For instance, stevedoring group four took only one day instead of the scheduled two to move 8,000 *piculs* of table salt. In addition, they carefully collected all the spilled salt from the floors of the warehouse in order to lessen the owner's loss as much as possible.

Meanwhile, the standard of living for the average stevedore has risen dramatically The lowest average monthly earnings now come to roughly ¥.700,000, while the wages of some run to as high as ¥.1,500,000.

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AS a result of this city-wide drive, which has reached into every street and lane, the worker's class-consciousness and initiative have risen to new heights. The rest of the city dwellers have also been effected by the many new records, the numerous outstanding examples.

The entire city seems to have taken on a new life. The emulation drive is a constant subject of conversation. Word of a new record or a particularly good piece of work spreads rapidly throughout the city and results in new compacts and still more challenges between the various teams and groups of workers.

For instance, when the Foochow Electric Power Plant published in its blackboard newspaper a note of congratulation to a team which had made an effort to save the wires on the poles during a fire on one street, it so encouraged the rest of the workers that when the next fire broke out nearly all workers from the plant ran to the spot to help tear down the wire.

From the progress made since liberation, and particularly in the past few months following the launching of the emulation drive in order to defend our country and assist Korea, we have been able to see clearly the tremendous potentiality of our own strength. Today, come what may, we have no doubts about the future and are confident that the new life of which we have so long dreamed is within our reach.

— *HO TUN-SUN*

Canton Workers Forge Ahead

Wang Tsung-yen

"WE workers are mighty." So sing the Canton workers—and so they prove themselves to be.

In the short period of one and a half years after liberation numerous improvements and renovations have taken place in the industries here. Things inconceivable in pre-liberation days now are taken as matters of course although material conditions are essentially unchanged.

Doing the Impossible

An example may be found in the case of the city water supply. Canton has long had a municipally owned waterworks, but until last year it was as good as non-existent for the residents of the Honan section of the city.

Interested only in making as much profit as possible and entirely heedless of the welfare of the people, the Kuomintang summarily rejected as impractical the suggestion that water be sent across the river for the many people living on the other side.

As soon as the waterworks came under the control of the people's government, the workers promptly endeavored to supply this long-desired service. Using old pipes and other scrap material lying in the warehouses, they built in a short time a line 700 feet long across the river, servicing 14 supply stations. The line is being further extended this month so that every resident of the Honan district will have clean, drinkable water right within his door.

Vast improvements have also been effected in the government-owned power plant since liberation. In May 1950 the leakage of electric current throughout the city was as high as 41.2 percent of the total supply. Dissatisfied with such a waste of the people's wealth, the workers started checking and repairing the power lines. By March of this year leakage had been reduced to 25.2 percent.

In their efforts to economize on the use of fuel the workers were also highly successful. In May last year, fuel consumption for each kilowatt-hour was 0.833 kilograms of coal. By March of this year it had been reduced to 0.723 kilograms. The monetary savings resulting from these two improvements alone came to ¥27,200,000,000 or approximately US$1,350,000.

The railway workers have also been leaders in the campaign to restore and improve the economy. Their biggest job was the rebuilding of the Pearl River Bridge, wrecked by the KMT before its flight. When work began many thought that the job was impossible because of the degree of destruction and because of lack of materials and technical skill.

However, relying on nothing but their own strong will and tireless energy, the workers completed the job within six months. Today it is spanning the river again, a giant artery of steel linking the northern and southern sections of the city.

In pre-liberation days there was a large locomotive—No. 503—rusting in the river. Wrecked during the war of resistance against Japan, it appeared to be so beyong repair that nobody so much as thought about it. Thanks to the invention and enthusiasm of the workers, however, this engine is today rushing down the rails, a black monster hauling a long train of cars.

Three Great Achievements

There are three things for which the Canton workers are proudest, because in these they lead the entire nation.

First is the Cement Works. Its rotary kiln has been used 136 days without mishap—the longest record in all China. In quality, the product of this plant is superior even to imported cement. When one part of cement is mixed with three parts of sand, the Canton product has an average tension of 417 pounds, which is 40 percent higher than the British standard.

Second are the sugar factories, the productivity of which is greater than that of any in the country. As a result of scores of rationalization suggestions made and carried out by engineers and factory hands, the output has been increased by 50-70 percent in the period from November 1950 to March 1951 as compared to the period November 1949 to March 1950.

Third is the paper mill, the largest ever built on the Chinese mainland. Prior to liberation the Kuomintang government had started to re-install the machinery (brought back from Japan where it had been shipped by the Japanese invaders during the war) but despite the assistance of foreign experts they managed to do only about one-third of the job in 10 months. After liberation the workers took charge and in the short period of seven months they succeeded in restoring the entire factory to working order—without charts, without additional material and without the help of foreign technicians and engineers.

How They Did It?

"What makes such things possible? Why are you capable of things considered beyond your power before liberation?" These are questions I frequently put to mechanics, foremen, engineers. And the answer, with due variations, is always this: "Formerly we worked for pay only. Now we are building our welfare."

The most remarkable thing about the workers in Canton these days is the change of attitude. On different occasions and in different ways, I have talked with workers of various lines—mechanics, postmen, truck drivers, stevedores. All of them manifest a calm dignity, a quiet pride in their work. "We are the leading class in this country," they say. "We should do what the people expect of us."

In all sorts of political movements the workers here have always been the spearhead. They guarded the factories while the Kuomintang troops were fleeing the city, they helped to take over the plants and warehouses and

now they are organizing their own pickets and scouting groups and safeguarding the materials and machinery from mishap.

In railway stations, mills and factories, spies and saboteurs were —chiefly through the vigilance of the workingmen—ferreted out and put into custody. The workers and their family members were the most enthusiastic signers of the Stockholm Peace Appeal. In the drive for funds for relief of unemployed workers and famine-threatened peasants they were the most generous donors.

Workers in Canton responded to the calls of the people's government most enthusiastically because they are the most politically conscious. When the military cadres' schools sought candidates, applicants among workers exceeded by far their quota. When Korea needed help, many teams were organized by the workers and set out for the front at once.

In one accusation meeting after another, workers told in burning anger of their sufferings at the hands of the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Japanese aggressors and the American raiders, arousing the people's anger against the enemy and stirring them into action.

Model Workers

Production emulation drives are in full swing in the factories. Accepting the challenge of the famous Ma Heng-chang team in the Northeast, workers here have doubled and redoubled their efforts to fulfil and over-fulfil their own programs. Up to now more than 1,000 model workers have been chosen in Canton, setting examples in stepping up production, reducing waste, introduction of new methods, improvement of technique.

The organization of workers is in full progress in Canton. In October 1949 there were only 15 trade unions here with a total membership of 28,000. Today there are 20 trade unions with a membership of 150,000. With their ranks swelling day by day, the workers of Canton are forging ahead, proud and energetic, cheerfully building the future and grimly fighting against feudalism and imperialism.

Letter From Sian

UNDER the Kuomintang the vast Northwest was scarcely worth mentioning, being considered an extremely desolate and virtually uninhabitable area. The legacy left the Chinese people by the Chiang gang was far from a rich one. A great portion of the Northwest was laid waste, canals were filled with sand and mire while railways, highways and bridges were destroyed by the fleeing KMT.

Hand in hand with this was the frequency of natural and man-made calamities, years of feudal oppression of the people, the stagnation of industry and commerce, and the sky-high inflation which all made for widespread poverty and bankruptcy of the people.

Despite its neglect and run-down condition, in reality, the Northwest is a land of great riches. The fact that it is not a wilderness is gradually being borne out as the people have taken the initial steps to transform this land of rich potentialities.

The chief geographical characteristic of the Northwest is its

vast stretch of pastureland which covers 60 percent of the entire area. More than 40 percent of the total annual agricultural revenue of the Northwest comes from livestock. The yearly output of wool, for example, amounts to 500,000 *piculs*, being a substantial portion of the entire output of China. Figures such as these bear out the importance of animal husbandry in this part of the country. However, under the KMT the number of head of stock continued to fall with gloomy consistency year after year.

One of the immediate tasks of the government was to restore and enlarge the rapidly depleting cattle breeding industry of the Northwest. In early 1950 a Cattle Breeding Department was set up for the area. At first there was a serious shortage of technical cadres and equipment. However, as a result of one year of strenuous effort, a number of institutions and training schools, including four serological factories, 14 veterinary hospitals, 50 anti-plague stations and anti-plague teams were formed.

Plague prevention is of paramount importance in the field of cattle breeding. In order to cut down on the loss of stock the government drew up a plan for taking preventive measures for 1,500,000 head of cattle last year. In carrying out its plan the government anti-plague teams actually injected 500,000 more head of cattle than had been called for originally. Moreover, in those areas which were affected by plague first aid measures quickly were brought into play and damage was kept down to a bare minimum.

* * *

WHENEVER Northwest agriculture is mentioned cotton is sure to draw attention because this vital article holds a top place in China. Because of its high quality and large output, Northwest cotton is always welcomed by the nation's textile industry. However, during the reign of the KMT the cotton growing industry had to stand by and watch the piling up of huge quantities of cotton imported from America. Cotton prices were pressed down under the American influx and as a result the nation's cotton output was sharply curtailed.

For this year the government has worked out a plan for increasing cotton land to 4,840,000 *mou* and raising the yearly output of cotton to 1,740,000 *piculs*.

The government already has decided to invest heavily in hydraulic engineering works in the Northwest. In addition, the mutual-aid groups needed to help make agricultural planning a success have been set up all over the Northwest and most of them have drawn up productive plans of their own.

The completion of land reform has made possible the necessary conditions for fulfilling the 1951 plan for agriculture. The Northwest, as well as all China, will soon be entirely free from reliance on imported supplies of cotton.

Northwest China abounds in many kinds of native products such as hemp, rubber weeds, hog bristles, etc. Aimed at raising the purchasing power of the people, freeing the national minorities from their former economic and political bondage, and building up the rural and urban economies, the state trading companies have created a system of barter for bulk purchases of Northwest native products.

Thanks to measures such as these the people's living conditions already have undergone a fundamental change for the better. We can proudly say that under the leadership of the people's government the once poverty-stricken and neglected Northwest is slowly but surely advancing toward widespread prosperity.

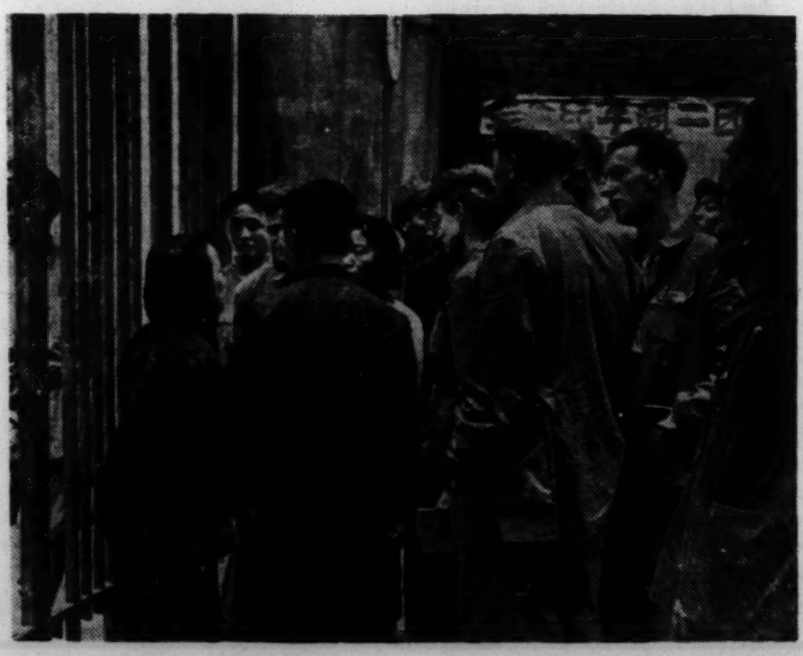
— *PI LIN-PU*

British Delegation's Visit

Members of the British People's Delegation visiting China under the auspices of the British-China Friendship Association spent part of last month in Shanghai.

Picture at left shows members of the delegation visiting the nursery for worker's children at the No. 9 Sung Sing Cotton Mill.

Below: Workers of the mill describe their struggle against the KMT before liberation. Iron gate at left in picture is the one which was rammed open by a KMT armored car on the day of the big strike of the Sung Sing workers on February 2, 1948.



Trends in Chinese Opera

THE Chinese opera cannot be described in the same terms as grand opera, for it contains spoken dialogue. Some call it drama, though it is more correct to say that it is drama set to music. The libretto is poetic, employing such devices as meter, rhyme, regular stress, and so forth. The Chinese opera owes its origin to the toiling people and is one of the many art forms which expresses the emotions and realities in the life of the nation.

From its beginning the Chinese opera was not allowed to be solely a people's art as such. Based on their class position in a feudal society, the literati and the scholars soon interfered. They wrote operas to suit the feudal landlords and Mandarin bureaucrats and transformed it into a more ornate but nevertheless lifeless art form.

Like their counterparts in the West, the Chinese landed gentry and officials took a keen interest in manipulating the arts as a prop for the society they controlled. They did not want the opera, with its roots in the people, to become a realm of the people's ideas. The vast mass of Chinese were being shamelessly exploited and life for the man in the street was far from happy. To allow the masses to stage their own opera was unwise from the viewpoint of the ruling class.

The feudal rulers of China hoped that, with the aid of the literati, the opera would become a vehicle to implant in the minds of the people the main theme of loyalty to themselves. Generally speaking, the chief intent was to confound the people and to ignore as much as possible the ugly realities which existed all over China, outside the gentry's manors.

The opera of the literati was based on events from the past. It was clothed in the "historical splendor" of the ruling class and was aimed at glorifying the feudal system. What the literati actually did was to reduce the close relation between opera and life itself to nothing. It was because of this that the opera of the literati began to lose its appeal to much of its audience.

With the passing of time the opera became more and more separated from the life of the community and was of less and less interest to the general public. Developing under feudalism and then the Kuomintang regime, the classical opera inherited countless elements which the modern Chinese audience was unwilling to accept. As far back as 1919, at the time of the May 4th Movement, the need for a thorough reform of the opera was openly expressed.

People's Artists

However, despite the taking over of the opera by the feudal ruling class, the history of the opera in China shows that time and again the complete separation of the opera from reality was halted by people's artists who wrote new operas based on the realities of life.

The content of these efforts was of a social nature and was put in terms of collective feelings and emotions. They were simpler in form than the works of the literati, who had the leisure time in which to compose their works. The new operas, written by worker-artists, struck a deeper note and expressed some of the aspirations of the people. Instead of being an escape mechanism as was the case with the works of the literati, the new operas reflected the struggle of the peasants against the system which ground them down.

In this way operas would appear and gain great popularity. At the same time many of the feudal operas would die out despite their manifestations of great craftsmanship and superb rhythmatical schemes.

The success of the new operas indicated the true feelings of the people. These new operas were both hated and feared by the landlords and their feudal officials who continued to make use of their "artists" to try to propagate ideas calculated to solidify and perpetuate their rule.

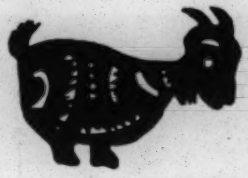
The opera thus continuously took on a reactionary flavor, as theme after theme of loyalty to feudalism and fatalism was injected. Still the instances when people's artists appeared to try to stem the tide with their own musical dramas were numerous.

The constant battle between the two forces, unequal as they were, was a repeated process throughout the long history of the Chinese opera. Consequently by the time of the liberation the opera was a mixture of reactionary and popular themes. There is little doubt that the feudal rulers of China left their mark on the opera. Feudal themes and platitudes clung to the opera like leeches. In fact, the opera until liberation was largely dominated by them.

That this was the case is sufficiently shown in the 900 or more existing Peking operas which have as a main theme loyalty to the feudal master. At their best they contain idealistic mouthings regarding the lives of kings, queens and feudal warrior heroes.

It was not surprising that the need for opera reform was recognized decades ago in China. However, the reform was not carried out during the regime of the Kuomintang, which was more interested in suppressing trends toward a people's art than in fostering them. Such an attitude by the Chiang government was largely responsible for the decline in the theater in the years prior to liberation.

SINCE liberation the long suppressed desire of the people's artists to reform the opera has had an opportunity for expression. With the freeing of the nation from the Kuomintang reaction, operatic artists have joined with other artists in a thorough-going examination and reform of their work. Today, the Chinese opera already has taken on a new and revolutionary look.



Reformed Opera

A renaissance is taking place in the nation's musical life. The old opera is undergoing a thorough reevaluation while the theater is being reformed. Various new and revolutionary treatments are being experimented with on the stage. For the first time in China's operatic history real emphasis is being placed on democratic content and the representation of true life.

The reform of the classical opera involves a process in which discrimination exists. In some instances new emphasis is given to old stories. An example of this is the famous play "Lady Precious Stream" in which moral censure now is placed on the philandering husband who made his wife wait 18 years for him. In the old China, patience and submission shown by the deserted wife were stressed as examples of "the way of life."

At the same time, superstition, one of the old wheel-horses of keeping the people under control during feudal times through the presentation of ghosts and evil spirits, is now being left out. Of the old operas, the many which contain wholesome and progressive ideas are being preserved and adapted to meet the demands of an awakened people.

On the stage of yesteryear the heroes were the emperors, the generals, the mandarins and the literati. The common people were either misrepresented as the dregs of society or deliberately ignored. Now the real heroes are the working people, and they have been restored to their proper place as the heroes both in life and on the stage.

For example, one of the most famous of the new operas is "Pai Mao Nü." A great success in new China, this opera is a marked departure from the classical stage. The story revolves around the daughter of an old peasant who is forced to give her away in lieu of a debt he cannot pay at New Year's, the traditional time for settling all debts. The father commits suicide after selling his daughter and she is carried off from her fiancé and raped by the villainous landlord. Pregnant, she barely escapes death by the timely warning of a kind servant in the landlord's household for her pregnancy had threatened to interfere with the landlord's scheme to get a new concubine.

Running off into the mountains, she lives in a cave for two years where she becomes Pai Mao Nü (the white-haired girl). The myth grows among the villagers that a spirit resides in the cave.

After the village is liberated by the People's Liberation Army the peasants hesitate to support the new government because of the rumors spread by the landlords saying that the "spirit" will bring misfortune to those who support the revolution. However, the myth is destroyed when the political worker in the PLA finds his long suffering fiancee to be the "spirit."

The finale, the most dramatic scene, finds Pai Mao Nü at an accusation meeting where she confronts the landlord and the people realize that the reason for their past misery was due to the exploitation of feudalism.

For the first time in China's operatic history real emphasis is being placed on democratic content and a realistic approach and presentation of life.

* * *

BECAUSE of the many different dialects in China the opera is divided into many regional versions, with greatly varied texts and music. The dialect in which the libretto is sung in one regional opera rarely can be understood in another region. Thus, Shaohsing opera is not readily understood by people in North China although it has a wide audience in Chekiang, Kiangsu and neighboring provinces.

Because Mandarin is being taught in every school and is increasingly spoken all over China the Peking opera is in the best position to obtain nation-wide popularity. Formerly it was chiefly relegated to an audience of intellectuals.

The reformed Peking opera is an example of how opera can appeal to more of a mass following than ever before. A case in point is the opera "Three Attacks on Chu Chia Chuang," which is from the well-known Chinese novel "All Men are Brothers."

In this opera the people of Chu Chia Chuang (Chu family's village) are being ground down by the Chu family who are the all-powerful landlords in league with officialdom. Despite the protection of "government" troops the family's walled estate is taken by Sung Chiang, the Robin Hood of China, and his men, who rose in armed rebellion against the corrupt regime of the landlords.

This revised and colorful opera is different from the old version because in "Three Attacks on Chu Chia Chuang" the *lao pai hsing* (common people) play a more important part in the proceedings and mass action is emphasized. Sung Chiang and his men no longer are the bandits of the famed Liang Shan Po, so named in the classical version, but rather they are men who know that their mission is to destroy the oppression and unjust rule of the landlords.

Yanko Opera

In addition to the many regional operas such as Peking, Shansi, Canton, Szechuen, Shaohsing and Kunsan a new opera form has come into existence. It is the *yangko* opera. This new opera was born about seven or eight years ago in the capital of the old Liberated Area in Yenan.

Originally it was a *yangko* or peasant dance, a sort of land fertility rite performed at the time when the young men and women are working in the fields.

The *yangko* opera usually consists of a quatrain of seven stanzas

or long and short sentences. It is mostly made up of arias, and like the classical Chinese opera it lacks choral singing and variations to a certain extent.

* * *

THE chief characteristic of the new and reformed opera is that it closely follows the new political and social trends and attempts to portray truthfully the vital topics and problems of the times.

The new opera draws on the treasure-house of cultural wealth to be found in both the Chinese classical theater as well as the Western theater, and thus it is much more advanced than its ancestral counterpart.

Among the most recent of the new operas is "Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang," the love story of a village boy and girl.

The central theme of the opera is woven around the trials and eventual victory of the boy, Wang Kuei and the girl, Li Hsiang-hsiang, both of whom personify the struggle of the peasantry against the landlord class.

Early in the opera the landlord is bent on taking Li Hsiang-hsiang for his concubine, after his attempted purchase of her fails. At the same time he has Wang Kuei publicly thrashed for his suspected revolutionary activities as a member of the guerilla force which is all around the town.

When the guerillas attack the town the landlord flees. His land is redistributed among the tenant farmers and landless laborers. Wang Kuei and Li Hsiang-hsiang get married, but on their wedding day the KMT comes back into the village, with the landlord riding on its tail. He launches a reign of terror against the recently freed peasants and in addition seizes the girl.

Li Hsiang-hsiang plans to kill the villainous landlord on their "wedding night" but before she can do so the guerillas return to the village, this time for good. Both young people are reunited and a new life is started.

Even in the short period of time that China has been liberated the opera has steadily come over to serving the people. As the nation undergoes what amounts to a national rebirth in its music and theater the outlook for the Chinese opera is bright.

— *T. F. HO*

Chairman Mao

Above: Panchen Ngoerhtehni presenting a red silk banner to Chairman Mao.

Below: Chairman Mao looking at the portrait of the Dalai Lama presented by Kaloon Ngabou Ngawang Jigme, chief delegate of the local government of Tibet.

Entertains Tibetan Delegates

On the evening of Ma 24, the day following t signature of the agreeme for the peaceful liberatio of Tibet, Chairman M gave a dinner party for th members of the Tibet delegation.

Agreement for the peace ful liberation of Tibet cam after a short period o negotiation between re presentatives of the Centra People's Government and representatives of the loca government of Tibet. Earlier delays had been caused by British refusal to grant traveling permission fo Tibetan delegation to pas through Hongkong.

Above: Chairman Mao and Panchen Ngoerhtehni talk over a cup of tea following presentation of gifts.

Below: Chairman Mao making a speech during the dinner.

American War Prisoners

SINCE April 16, American prisoners of war in Korea have been broadcasting daily messages to their families, friends and others such as their Congressional representatives, editors of home town newspapers and syndicated columnists over Radio Peking. In their own words, these prisoners tell the American people that they have no business in Korea, they are being well-treated, and in order to safeguard world peace the sooner American troops get out of Korea the better.

The POW's broadcasts, recorded in Korea and made available through the China Peace Committee in arrangement with the Korean authorities, are on the air every day at 9:30 and 22 hours GMT on the 19, 25, 49, 416, 428 and 468 meter bands.

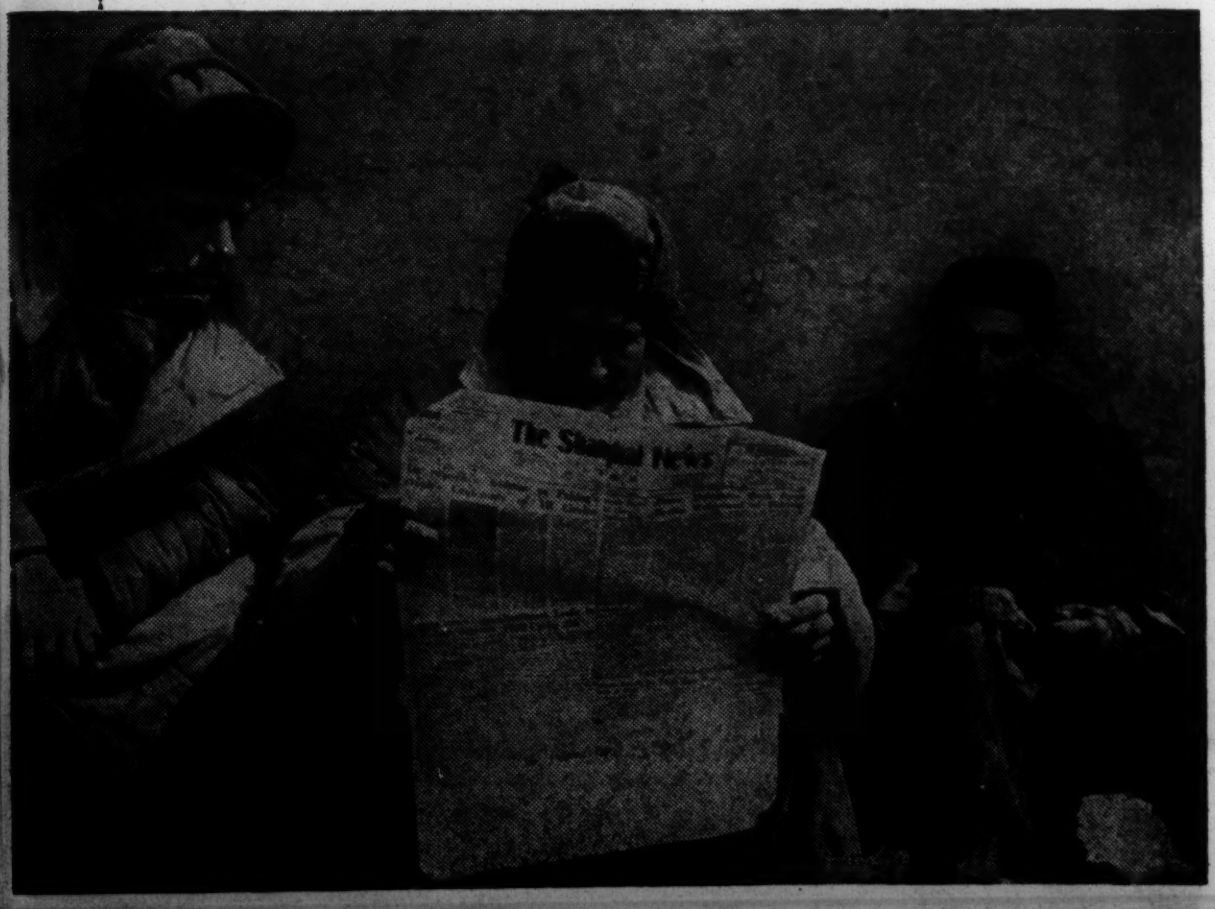
Exerpts from some of the broadcasts made during the month of June follow:

Staff Sergeant James Sanders, speaking to his wife and children at MacDill Air Base, Tampa, Florida, said: "The Chinese people's volunteer army and the Korean People's Army have given me this opportunity to bring my voice to you at home, that you may know more surely that I am still alive and well. The Chinese people are our friends. They are just like you and I, darling. All they want is a peaceful world and a chance to live their lives with their families, just like us. They are still treating us as good as possible and attending to our every day needs. . . ."

Sergeant Stanley F. Bartholowmew broadcast a message to the *United Press:* "I say folks, let's put a stop to this bloody mess over here. These people can't be enemies of ours. If they were do you think for one minute they would put up with us the way they are. Move from their homes to give us a place of shelter and a place to cook and sleep? For instance, this place here belongs to the people. We have been here for almost two months now. They have rations for meals so we can eat and believe me when I say that it takes lots of chow, as we have many fellows here at present. So what do you say folks at home? Let's drive to end this affair and the Formosa deal too. Let's bring the boys home soon. These people can settle their own affairs."

Leo A. Cormier, RA. 1178961 broadcast a message to his wife at 90 Grove Street, Fall River, Mass.: "I want you to know that I still love you and the children and miss you very much. I will never change you know. You know it is nice to know the truth about things in this world. Let me tell you about some of them. Don't you think it is wrong for us to keep our navy patroling Formosa? I know that we would not like it if some other country would patrol around Hawaii or San Francisco I'm sure. And don't you think the Korean people should settle this, their own way, that we should not be here at all? Say hello to all my friends and tell them the truth that I have told you."

Lt.-Colonel Alarich L. E. Zacherle addressed his broadcast to Mrs. A. Zacherle at 13025 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W., Tacoma,



← Left: Three US POW's read a copy of the Shanghai News, English-language daily published in Shanghai.

Broadcast from Korea

Washington: "This is to let you know that I am alive, safe and well. I will sure be relieved to hear from you all, about you all. We are in the good hands of the Chinese volunteers and the Korean People's Army. They are doing their utmost to take care of us. Since we have laid down our arms, we have not been treated as enemies. We all hope and pray constantly for an early peaceful settlement here in Korea. I'm sure you too have that feeling and hope you all will do whatever is possible to bring about early world-wide peace...."

PFC Clifton Brooks, speaking to his mother in Smyrna, Delaware, said: "I'm fine and hope you and the rest of the family are the same. Well, let me get down to the point. The only people who are getting anything out of this war are those who make the weapons and bullets to fight with. Mother, the sooner the war is over, you will be able to see your son and the rest of the mothers will be able to see their sons and husbands. We must all try to struggle for world peace and better living conditions. The fight for peace must be a success."

Corporal Jack Lawrence broadcast to his parents in Mansfield, Pennsylvania: "Mom and Dad, it's a shame the way this war has brought ruin to thousands of homes and death to so many innocent people. It makes a person's heart turn to see what has happened to Korea today. The Koreans don't want us here. They want to settle their troubles between themselves, so why should we lose so many young boys' lives by intervening in the Koreans' affair? Our 7th Fleet patrols Formosa. You people back home should do something about these things. Speak out what's really in your hearts and this thing will be all over soon and me and the rest of the boys will be home soon...."

Corporal Lester Bishop RA. 12283542 made his broadcast to the *New York Times*, Corporal Bishop said:

"I'm sitting here in a North Korean house, making this recording and hoping and praying for an end to this so-called 'police action,' so that I and all my buddies might be once again permitted to return to our beloved native land and live the remainder of our lives in happy peaceful contentment with our loved ones....

"The American forces still operating in Korea have suffered many serious defeats and setbacks. Their morale is at its lowest ebb, their divisions are cut up and still they must fight. Why? Is it too hard for Uncle Sam to realize that he is actually the true aggressor because of the selfish interests? Think it over and help us."

Right: → Prisoners Willis, Parris and Williams shown studying their copy of the Shanghai News.

Report from Korea

E. C. Huang

THE three things I had expected to see when I set out for Korea were the Great Wall, the Yalu River and a war-devastated Korea.

In my mind's eye, I had a picture of this great wall, which appeared many times in our pictorials. I would imagine that it was lofty with a large board carrying the few haughty characters "The First Gate of the World" over its gateway. But the Japanese had shattered my mental picture. The so-called Shan Hai Kuan is no longer a gate, it is a wide gap, ugly and distorted.

And as to the Yalu River, its chilly winds did their best to keep me under deck and so I missed a greater part of its scenic course. Only in Korea have I found the situation to correspond exactly with my preconceived picture, although in some ways it even surpasses what I had imagined.

Korea is at war. There is no question about that. Everywhere I go, from the isolated hamlet to the sizable town; every object I meet with, either in the country or in the destroyed city, bespeaks nothing but the dreadful word "war."

War is upon you nearly all the time, in the cinema house or in your mess hall, in bright day as well as at night. You may be hundreds of miles from the front, but it is likely to be with you just the same. In the midst of a performance, the siren suddenly screams, the lights go out, you are left in total darkness in your seat. There are no sounds except the heavy drone of the planes above and the firing of the anti-aircraft guns. Then you realize how close the war is to you. Or it may come while you are sleeping and all you can do is dash out for the nearest shelter.

US tank captured on the south bank of the Chengchun River.

The morning I put my foot on Korean soil my nostrils were assailed by whiffs of stinking smells. The smells followed me all the way up the hill. It was only when I saw the ruins of a once prosperous city before me that I realized that this was the smell of human bodies, of a blasted city—the smell of war.

Almost seven-tenths of the buildings were destroyed by bombs. In some streets the houses had simply disappeared and I had to imagine, from looking at the various heaps of brick and rubble, what kind of buildings stood here. However, it was evident that the street before me had once been a busy thoroughfare where people hurried back and forth all day long.

And where are those people today? Undoubtedly many perished during the bombings and some are probably entombed in the wreckage which was once their homes. However, there were many who survived and they have long since taken up arms against the enemy.

The most ironical thing about one of the air raids was that it interrupted preparations for a farewell meal for some 30 POW's who were to be released that day. Pork and rice—the most delicious food imaginable in Korea nowadays—were being cooked when the bombers came. Since everything went up in smoke the GI's had to start their long journey back to their own lines without benefit of this meal which was being prepared to fortify them.

War Brings Great Poverty

Certainly one of the things that strikes you upon your arrival is the extreme poverty the Korean people have been reduced to. It may be difficult to believe, but it is an absolute fact that here is a city in which you can buy scarely a single thing. Money is almost useless except on market day when you may be able to buy an egg or some other small item, but even then you will have to hunt high and low to discover such a luxury.

People in China and abroad may find it hard to imagine, but the Korean people now wear only a single suit in the bitter winter cold. The only thing that saves them from freezing is the firewood which they use to heat their *kangs*. (An elevated brick platform constructed much like an oven which is used as a bed—Editor). The *kang* is where the people live and sleep.

When they have to go out, they

run or walk hurriedly so that the exercise may supply some heat. I have seen them shivering in their single shirts the whole night in an open boat sailing on the Yalu River when I could scarcely withstand the cold with all my woolen underwear and cotton padded uniform.

Here we have a state-operated company but it is in worse condition than the poorest store in the tiniest village in China. It has only some copper spoons, chopsticks, a few tins of toothpaste, low grade ink powder, rusty pen nibs and holders, some very coarse paper and pencils.

No matter how diligently you search throughout the city it is virtually impossible to find a single package of cigarettes, a single cake of soap, a single vegetable. On the last market day I covered the entire city and succeeded in finding only one bar of soap.

In this place we have a state-managed restaurant, the only one of its kind here. What can we get in it? Omelets or cutlets or dishes of vegetables? No. These are among the unobtainable luxuries. The restaurant only offers one kind of meal to its customers, plain rice and a bowl of soup in which you may see one or two very small threads of meat and a few bean sprouts. That little piece of meat does a lot for you. You are always torn between taking it up immediately or deferring this luxury for a minute later. And this is the most luxurious food one can have here.

Has Korea always been so poor? Have the people always lived like this? One day I talked with a fellow-Chinese who had lived in Korea for the past five years. As we talked he pointed out to me among the ruins what used to be the bank, the postoffice, the bus company, the shopping district and so on.

Country Had Everything

There used to be stores, theaters, schools aplenty. The shoppers could expect to get every commodity in their stores. This was an active city in which life moved rapidly and happily. Electricity kept the city bright at night, kept the cinema operating. It was just like many a city in China.

Then the invaders came. Their planes roared haughtily overhead and in a few minutes what had taken the Korean people years of diligent labor to construct lay in smoking ruins. Just opposite my dormitory, a school has been totally destroyed. Judging by the size of its foundation it must have been a building of considerable size, accommodating probably some 300 students. What had been a busy national bank is now no more than a gutted skeleton. There must have been a great fire in this district because the whole area still has a charred smell.

Undoubtedly the Americans have brought untold woes to the Koreans. They have widowed many young women, they have orphaned many children. But what have the American invaders gained?

People who have been awakened as have the Koreans are not to be sent off to sleep easily. They have been scared but they are not afraid. From the ruins of their homes and factories, schools and office buildings, they gather up their dead and bury them. And then, taking up whatever weapon they have, go off to fight. There may have been some who in the past did not see clearly just who was their enemy, but today all Korea knows with certainty who their enemy is.

They have gained for themselves the undying hatred of the Korean people, a hatred which is taking concrete form in a campaign of resistance which is growing more fierce and more formidable with each passing day. The Americans truly have a bear by the tail and are coming closer to disaster every minute.

In the early days of the war the American planes held complete dominance of the skys. They circled and wheeled and bombed and strafed at will. Today, the anti-aircraft defenses of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers are taking a heavy toll of enemy planes and have made many areas totally unsafe for the attackers. Some heavily defended regions they dare not penetrate at all, while the low-level strafing, devastating *at* first, is becoming increasingly risky and less effective.

This, of course, is not to dismiss the aerial attacks lightly. However, it has become obvious in recent months that we are gradually improving our position, so that this advantage which the Americans held early in the war is steadily diminishing.

Meanwhile, the course of the war has proved that this battle will be won chiefly on the ground and it is here—despite the enemy's present superiority in mechanized equipment—that we hold the advantage.

Chinese volunteer in action during advance of KPA and volunteers.

Although the United States government has already committed the bulk of its armed might to the Korean war it has not been able to achieve a victory. Time and again the forces in Korea have been reinforced, but still the American generals cry for more men and more guns. Victory for America is not—and cannot—be in sight. Korea will demand more and more and in the end, no matter how frantically the US and its satellites struggle, victory will be with the Korean people and the Chinese volunteers.

Women Take Over Jobs

Here we see no men under 45 as all are performing active war service of one kind or another. Only the old men, the crippled ones, the children and the women are left to take care of the farms nd raise the next generation. An old man in whose house I lived for a few days told me that he had two sons and two nephews at the front and did not expect to see them until the war has ended victoriously.

Everywhere we go, every house we visit, the same scene prevails. Only women and children and the aged are to be seen. Their husbands, their fathers, their kinsmen are all off in the army. The women have taken up the jobs of their husbands where the latter left off. They drive carts, plow the fields, engage in trading and, if need be, they, too, are prepared to take up arms.

In fact, I have seen many Korean women standing guard at the entrance to villages, beside bridges and at other check points where they carefully examine the credentials of all passers-by. Sometimes they are only armed with a spear, a pitchfork or a bayonette, but they are wonderfully efficient. Their vigilant eyes carefully scrutinize all who pass.

The people of Korea have suffered grievously, but they are not defeated. Their trials, which are without parallel in modern history, have served to stiffen their determination to defeat the invader. Their hatred is a terrible thing to behold, so all-consuming has it become. They will be satisfied with nothing short of complete expulsion of the American invaders who, while loosing mass destruction upon their country, claim to come as "liberators."

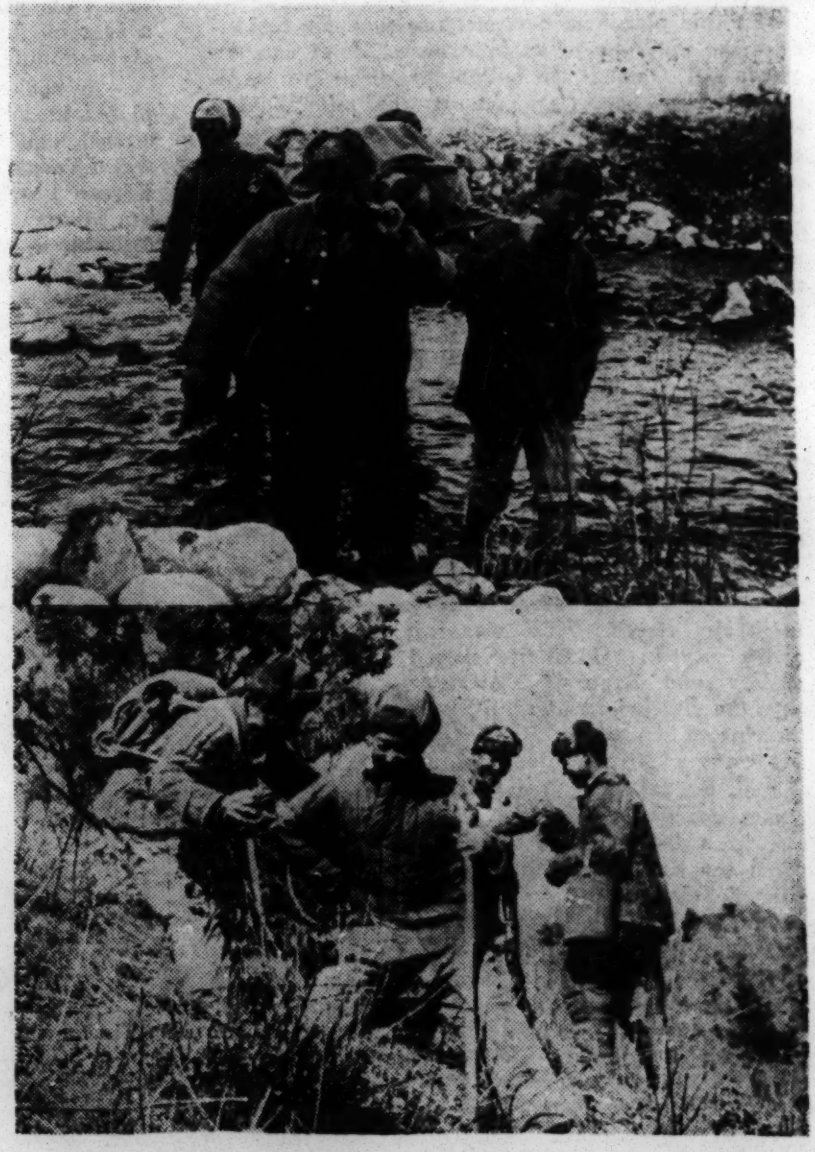
* * *

American Prisoners

BUT at the same time the Korean people are realistic and possess a keen spirit of internationalism. In addition, they are at heart a considerate and generous people. If it were not for these qualities nothing on earth could save the lives of the American prisoners who are now living among these people.

An ironic aspect of this tragic scene is that side by side with the bereft families some hundreds of American POW's are living in peace and security. Many Korean families still fortunate enough to possess homes have voluntarily moved out so that these invaders may have a roof over their heads.

Of course the POW's have seen what destruction their "peace-loving planes" have brought and are bringing to the truly peaceful inhabitants of this place. Almost daily the planes fly overhead so



Upper photo shows Chinese supply team carrying a wounded volunteer back from the front lines after delivering food to the fighting units.

Lower photo shows another supply team delivering food to the front.

that they cannot miss the terror which their "fellow-liberators" are inflicting upon the countryside.

What do these prisoners think about the planes? "No good," is the most common expression. I first heard this one day when I was out in the hills with a detail of POW's gathering wood. We were chopping away when we heard the drone of the planes. The POW's hastily dropped their axes and dashed for the edge of the forest. Four jet planes shot past, trailing strings of white smoke against the blue sky. When we had taken cover, I asked if they were scared of their own planes, if they feared that their own men would strafe them.

Almost in unison they shook their heads and one said, "You don't know. You haven't been here long. They're no damn good."

"Then you are not sure that the planes would spare you," I asked."

"No, we are not, they strafed POW's before," one replied.

Another added, "In fact, they're strafing anyone they can find below."

"And anytime," another said.

"And anywhere," put in a third.

But even these POW's are beginning to see the truth. The truth is that the devastation and destruction caused by the planes, while exacting a terrible toll, cannot decide the outcome of this war.

Surrounded at Night

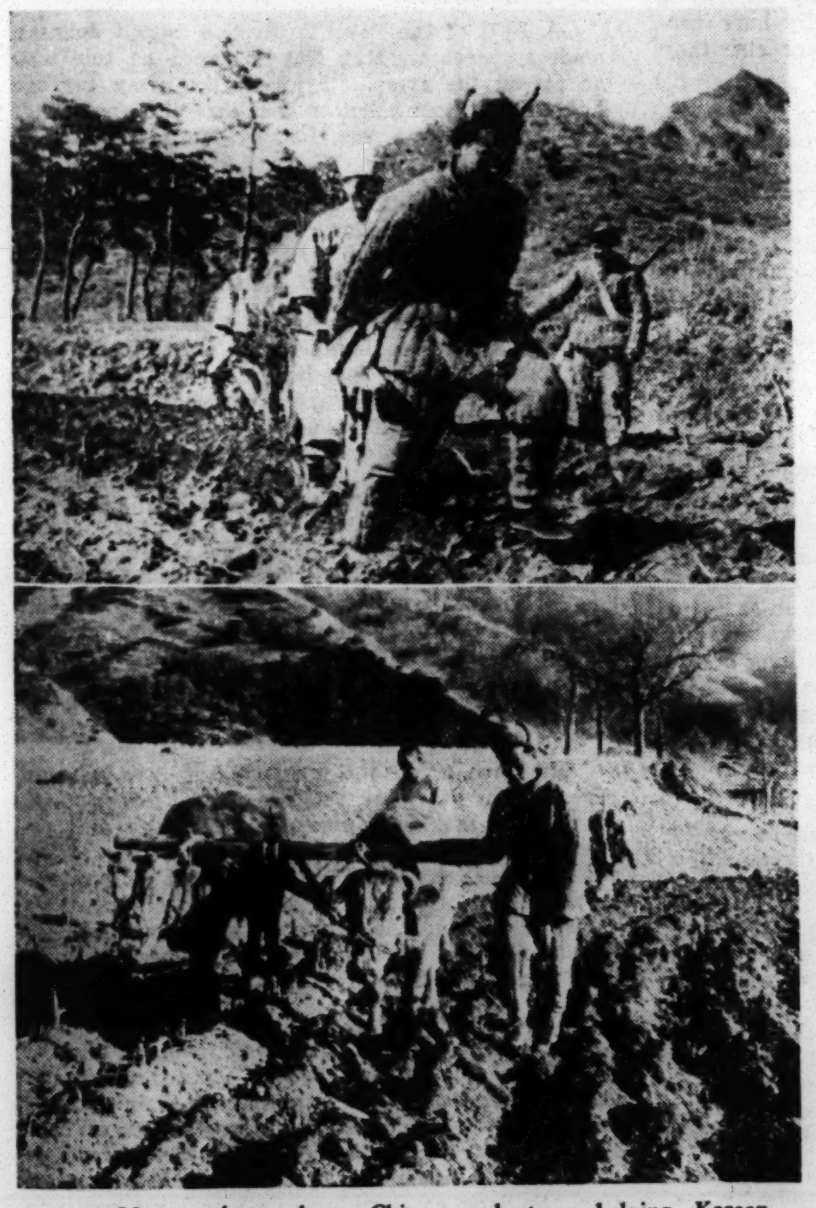
I talked at some length with a certain McLean, a corporal of the 7th Division, who was captured on November 30, 1950. I asked him under what conditions was he captured. He laughed softly before answering and then said, "It all came as a surprise. I was sleeping when my buddy woke me up. He was captured with me and is here also. I discovered that we were surrounded. The Chinese volunteers were coming in fast. I got my hands up but one came up and put them down and shook hands with me. I followed them all the way and here I am."

"Why didn't your planes come to your rescue when the volunteers attacked," I asked. "They're no good," he replied. "When we needed them most they were nowhere to be found."

Everytime we receive some new POW's in our camp, we ask what caused them to join the army. Why, we ask, did you get involved in this business? From their answers it appears that there were several reasons, among the most prominent of which were: 1) Money—some were having a difficult time in civilian life and the army offered a way out of their problems, gave them security. 2) Travel and adventure—some were attracted by the prospects of a soft life overseas, particularly in armies of occupation. 3) Drafted—some came merely because they were drafted into the army and ordered to Korea.

In talking with the POW's it develops that the majority of them voluntarily chose the army, that is, they were not drafted. Life was comparatively comfortable. They were well fed, well clothed and well paid.

In the words of McLean, "I had been in the army four and a half years. Life was really not



Upper photo shows Chinese volunteers helping Korean peasants in sowing crops.

Lower photo shows volunteers aiding Korean farmers with plowing.

bad. I mean, before the war. But now, well...." He turned his palms upward, shrugged his shoulders and in the twilight I could detect a wry twist at the corners of his mouth. It might have been a mocking smile aimed at himself or perhaps directed toward those responsible for sending him to Korea.

Must Share Blame

Although such soldiers invariably shook their heads when questioned about the fundamental reasons for the war and repeatedly said, "No, I don't know," it is impossible to absolve them of all blame. It is true that they know nothing of Washington's background maneuverings to start the war. It is true that they were simply ordered to Korea and nearly all would undoubtedly have preferred to remain in Japan or wherever else they were stationed.

However, we can see from the way the American troops have behaved in Korea that many, if not most, were determined to enjoy life at the expense of a people whom they considered as their "inferiors." We have seen the same behavior in Shanghai, Tsingtao and other ports of China; in the various cities of Japan and in the countries of Europe.

For the past several years the American army has been an army of occupation scattered in many places about the world. The GI's have found this a pleasant life on the whole and have become addicted to it. With their comparatively higher pay, with their duties light, they have found the girls and the liquor plentiful and have had ample time to make the best of their "opportunities."

The result of this situation has been the development of a certain attitude toward other peoples on the part of the GI's. When they first came to China, some GI's would not ride in a rickshaw, but by the time they left, many thought nothing of refusing to pay a pedicab driver or rickshaw puller. They became accustomed to having "boys" at their beck and call and thought nothing of dressing down or even thrashing a "native" who dared to "cross" them.

Today this type of GI is "unlearning" some of his previous misconceptions about the Chinese, the Koreans and the other "inferior" peoples of Asia.

Aside from those bent mainly on pleasure, we run across quite a few who were very adventurous and travel-minded. They have certainly been fully satisfied in these desires in Korea. I should say that these POW's have had quite enough of adventure and they have had so much travel since their capture that I am sure that all of them would prefer a settled life after their long hikes backward and forward, up and down, and around and about through the mountains of Korea.

Most of them have traveled a few hundred miles from the front to the rear. They have toured a major portion of Korea, traveling far more widely in this country than had the average Korean before the war. These journeys have undoubtedly been the most instructive of any in their lives. Every inch of the highways and byways have been marked by their footsteps so they could not miss the pastoral scene of a genuine Korean village uncontaminated by the "civilization" which their army brought to Korea. Likewise, they have been able to obtain a first hand view of what these villages looked like after being visited by a Yankee "civilizing mission."

Views Have Changed

Today the POW's seem to have lost all interest in adventure and travel. Almost unanimously they reply, when we ask them for their views, "We shouldn't have come." However this, realization has come too late.

A PFC of the Seventh division named Johnson made a speech on May Day in which he told why he joined the army. "I joined the army because I thought it was a better deal than the one I had. And how wrong I was, for, as you can all see, I ended up here."

Clarence O. Lee, a technician in a medical company in the 7th division, when asked for his opinion, said, "War is no use. Why shouldn't we sit and talk it over instead of fighting?"

No matter whom we ask in the entire camp, they all say approximately the same thing. One day I read a paper left behind by a GI who had died. He wrote, "I feel we should not interfere in a thing that is of no concern to us at all." The photo among his effects showed that he had three nice looking children in the States. This soldier was beginning to understand before he died.

Marks of War

All the POW's here are given the best we can give. They are clothed in our uniforms, in our overcoats, wrapped in our blankets. And these things are all transported across the Yalu River under constant attack by US planes. They have the same kind of food which we have.

They are given the best medical care we can give. Many of them suffered from frozen feet, frozen toes and frozen fingers. They are now recovering rapidly. What we can give, we give; what we have, we give. But many of them will return to their own country with the marks of war upon them. Some may be minus a toe or a finger or in some other way handicapped. These missing toes, fingers and feet are just what we cannot give.

However, these soldiers are in many ways fortunate. Thousands have lost their lives. While the Korean people and the Chinese Volunteers do not consider the individual Americans as their enemies and are willing to do the best they can for all captives, they are nevertheless firmly determined to defend their homelands against American aggression. So long as Washington's war lords continue their aggression in Korea so long will there be American casualties. We do not want war, but when it is forcibly brought to our door, we will not avoid it.

NEW LIST OF AMERICAN POW'S

The following names of American POW's are additions to the lists published in the May and June issues of the Review. *These names have been compiled from the past month's file of the* New China News Agency *and do not constitute an official list, being only the names of POW's who have broadcast statements over the Peking Radio or who have asked Chinese correspondents in Korea to publish their names so that their families may learn that they are prisoners.—Editor.*

Name	*Serial No.*	*Rank*	*Address*
ACHEE, Edward R.	16224366	Private	19963 Salem St. Detroit 19, Mich.
ADAMS, Donnell	RA 14213941	Private 1st class	Cotton Wood, Ala.
ALES (ALEX?), Marion L.		Lieutenant	2030 E. 72nd St. Tacoma, Wash.
ARNSTON, James	RA 27359837	Private	1205 Prospect Ave. Cloquet, Minn.
ATKINS, Ray		Corporal	235 Reid Ave. Brooklyn 33, N.Y.
BAGWELL, James R.	6659334	Master Sergeant	824 11th St. Bowling Green, Ky.
BERRY, Elmer	RA 1820230	Private 1st Class	1409 E. Reading Tulsa, Oklahoma
BEHRINGER, Russell F.			Mrs. Sam Gainfort, 473 Sonama Blvd. Nallejo, Calif.
BLUE, Clois M.		Sergeant	2824 Fifth St. Longview, Wash.
BOLINSKY, Walter I.	RA 13316066	Private 1st class	Rte. 3 Bloomsburg, Pa.
BRASSFIELD, Harry		Master Sergeant	1618 Woodburn Ave. Covington, Ky.
BROOKS, Clifton E.		Private 1st class	Mrs. Thelma Simmons, Mt. Vernon St. Smyrna, Delaware
BROWN, Harold T.		Corporal	157 E. 26th St. New York City
BRYANT, John D.		1st. Lieutenat, 5th Air Force	3118 N. Marlinda Ave. Baldwin Park, Calif.
BURNS, Joseph R.			1415 Foy Park, New Orleans, La.
CAVE, Carl	RA 18280230		1506 Illinois St. Jacksonville, Fla.
CHAMBERS, Walter	RA 13315104	Private 1st class	25 Balm St. Harrisburg, Pa.
CLARK, John	RA 33503467	Sergeant Co. D, 2nd Engin. Bat., 2nd Inf. Div.	115 Dock St. Harrisburg, Pa.
CORMIER, Leo A.	RA 1178961		90 Grove St. Fall River, Mass
DANIELS, Clifford			3329 Adlino St. Oakland, Calif
DARTEZ, Linton J.	RA 38224652		707 W. Franklin St. Opelousas, La.
DAWSON, Thomas		Sergeant 1st class	940 W. Exchange St. Akron, Chio
DISNEY, Donald	RA 15284043	Corporal	1700 Hilton Ave. Ashland, Ky.
DUKES, Ollum		Corporal	Rt. 2, Easley, S.C.
DUTRA, Joseph		Master Sergeant	748 Broadway St. Fall River. Mass.
FEDENETS, A.		Captain	25 Jefferson St. Uniontown, Pa.
FLETCHER, Robert W.	RA 16328683	Private 1st class	Mrs. Mae Woodson, 438 Chidister St. Ypsilanti, Mich.
FULK, James U.		25th Div., 35th Rgt., Co. 13	Rte. 1, Brazil, Indiana
GIBSON, Wilbert R.	46066185	Private 1st Class	3726 McDougall St. Detroit 7, Mich.
GRAY, Robert		Private	2214 Norris Ave. S.W., Roanoke, Va.
GUIDAY, Peter J.	38224086	Corporal	Mrs. Regiana Poydras, 509 S. Washington St. Lafayette, La.
HARDING, Franklin E.		Corporal	Newmarket, Maryland
HERRINGTON, Garland A.		Corporal	Gardner, La.
HUSSEY, Donald P.		Sergeant	150 Forest St. New Canaan, Conn.
JOHNSON, Edward A.		Private	6 Spruce St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHNSON, Spears T.	RA 35667815	Corporal	1423 S. High St. Paris, Ky.
* LAWRENCE, Jack		Corporal	Route 3, Mansfield, Pa.
MATHEWS, Elbert E.			4300 Henry St. Shreveport, La.
PFANNENSTIEL, Victor J.		Corporal	P.O. Box 156, Ness City, Kansas
PORTER, Fred W.	RA 19360788	Corporal	13303 McKinley Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.
PORTER, Jimmie	39305704	Corporal	
RANP, Carl		Corporal	Route 3, Franklin, Pa.
RIDDLE, Robert		Private 1st class	Route 1, Box 304, Etomah, Tenn.
ROE, Stephan K.		Private 1st class	Nome, N. Dakota
SCHNUR, Paul F.	RA 19291229	PFC, 2nd Div., 23rd Inf. Rgt., Co. L, 1st Platoon	58½ Queen St. Dover, Dela.
SCOTT, Walter H.	RA 12252288	Private 1st class	720 Harmon Blvd. Bend, Oregon
SEARLES, Fred C.		Private 1st class	192 Bowman St. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
SERISH, George, M.	RA 13312667	Private 1st class	
SHAW, Ralph L.	RA 45034328	Corporal	Morgantown, W. Va.
SYKES, Leroy, J.		Corporal	2009 Harden St. Savannah, Georgia
TEAL, John		Medical Co., 25th Div.	65 Bellevue Square Hartford 5, Conn.
THOMAS, Otis, K.	RA 38003871	Sergeant, 2nd Div., 2nd Combat Engns.	Box 23, Somerton, Arizona

THOMAS, Rodney			Route 2, Box 303 Fortsmouth, Va.
TODD, W. E.	RA 14006866	Corporal	16 Evangeline St. Rochester, N.Y.
TOLAN, Joseph W.		Private 1st class	240 Second St. Port Carbon, Pa.
VANDERFORD, Kenneth J.		Sergeant, 5th Air Force	9522 Valdina St. Anaheim, Calif.
WALLER, Donovan D.	17250460	Private	707 North Cherry St. Creston, Iowa
WILLIAMS, Johnny, Jr.	RA 19326798	Corporal	502 Market St. Oakland, Calif.
WILLIAMS, Walter R.	54065023	Private 1st class	Mrs. Mary E. Carrole, Box 28, Alleyton, Texas
* WYATT, Robert Lee	RA 13270868	Corporal	212 North Dalas Court Baltimore, 31, Md.
ZACHERLE, Alarich L. E.	0-42817	Lt. Colonel Hq., 2nd Engr. Btln, 2nd Inf. Div.	13025 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W., Tacoma, Wash.
ZELLER, Edward		Private 1st class	Taylor Springs, Ill.

NOTE: * Signifies the POW's name has appeared on a previous Review list and the present listing is either a correction or includes additional information.—Editor.

Tun-Huang Exhibition

Hetta Crouse

NO more is it only for those privileged few, the moneyed travelers, or explorers and archeologists in the pay of foreign powers to gaze upon and study the wonders of the paintings and texts of the famed Tun-Huang Caves in Kansu province—the paintings and manuscripts are here, for all to see at the absurdly low entrance fee of JMP500.

The government of the People's Republic of China has brought to Peking, and opened in the main exhibition halls of Wu Men in the Forbidden City, a vast and comprehensive exhibition of authentic copies of the wall-paintings of Tun-Huang, together with original manuscripts and texts found in the caves.

Despite the more immediate and extremely urgent tasks with which it is confronted, the people's government has yet been able to spare the valuable intellectual forces to arrange and make possible such an historically important exhibition at this time—for this reason alone it can be considered to be an event of unique interest and importance.

But it is unique also for another reason—the painstakingly accurate and beautiful copies themselves, the results of the devoted labors of a number of Chinese artists, who lived, worked and studied at the caves for a period of about nine years. The paintings exhibited number more than a thousand, some of the largest measuring more than 343 inches by 158 inches; so some conception can be gained of the immense amount of work that went into the preparation for this exhibition.

In the first of the three rooms are exquisite copies of sculptures and pottery figures from Tun-Huang which date from the T'ang Dynasty. The link is clearly established, and also by means of a number of texts from Tun-Huang. The Liao Yang paintings are chiefly of chariots and charioteers, familiar scenes from Han paintings.

In the main vast hall, in which there are about 900 paintings, we come first to a long model in relief, of the actual site and caves of Tun-Huang and a number of realistic oil paintings depicting the caves and surroundings. Throughout the exhibition there are models of the individual caves in which the paintings are to be found, ingeniously contrived so that visitors can get a very clear idea of the originals and are able to trace the positions of the reproduced paintings.

The first paintings date from the Northern Wei Dynasty, which had its origin in the powerful kingdom of the Toba Tartars, who set up their seat of government in the city of P'ing Ch'eng (the modern Ta-T'ung). It is true that the form of expression, which was introduced by a semi-foreign dynasty, was not of intrinsically Chinese origin, and that it contained many Indian and Central Asian and even Graeco-Roman elements, but from these paintings, and from subsequent evidence, it becomes very clear that the followers of Wei early adopted the costume and habits of the Chinese race and, as ever in China, became inextricably mingled with the people whose leadership they assumed. So this great type of art was developed from a combination of the intrinsic artistic sense of the Wei Tartars with the Chinese perfection of execution.

In contrast with the usual highly-stylized Buddhist paintings, there prevails, throughout the many legendary scenes, with their often freely-drawn landscape backgrounds, their Chinese architecture, the bold movement and realism of their figures, a distinctly Chinese-evolved style. Into the vast paintings depicting the birth and life of Buddha there creep homely domestic little scenes of the life of the common people,

proof that the paintings were not the work of a few highly-skilled and picked artists, but of many artisans.

What gives this exhibition great value for the student of Far Eastern art is the paintings of the T'ang Dynasty, that is, from the seventh to the 10th century A.D., when Chinese art was at its greatest height of power; because scarcely any genuine specimens of Buddhist religious painting as then prevailing in China, were previously known. And even so, very few of these paintings come from the hands of great masters; most come from provincial workshops, from the hands of local artisans, which makes them doubly interesting.

In cases where the murals were worn away, so as to make copying impossible, the artists have painted imaginary reconstructions of the originals, in order to fill in the gaps and give an idea of the continuity throughout the different periods, that is, until the Yuan Dynasty, which dates the very latest paintings in the caves.

It would be an impossibly lengthy task to describe fully what is being shown. In order to see and digest this exhibition it is necessary to go not only once or twice, but many times. There is, apart from the large murals themselves, a very large number of small detailed copies of ceiling paintings, designs of friezes, borders and intricate patterns, which need to be studied with minute attention.

In the last room are numerous reproductions of the paintings and scrolls which were taken away by Aurel Stein, first in 1907, and then in 1914, many of which are now in the British Museum or in India. Fortunately, although he and subsequent travelers despoiled the collection of many thousands of manuscripts and also many paintings, the wall-paintings, for the greatest part, remained, and now that these copies have been gathered together, they will remain forever available to enrich and enlarge the growing culture of the new China.

The Month's Business

New crops bring on brisk trading in foodstuffs as commodity prices rule stable during the month under review. Cotton purchasing and stocking intensified as stress was laid on raising production. Five public and private operated banks merged in Shanghai.

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WITH new crops of wheat, barley, rapeseed and other grains making their debut on the market during the month under review—the second half of May and the first half of June—trading of foodstuffs has been brisk. Huge volumes of native products were also traded, marking the opening of the Shanghai Native Products Exhibition. Commodity prices, though, ruled stable. Only quotations on peanut oil moved up by ¥20,000 per picul as a result of a firm trend in producing areas, which brought the parity unit to ¥5,331, an increase of ¥13.

For cotton yarn and cloth, trading was normal following the announcement of the suspension of local cotton mills and dyeing and printing plants for one and a half months commencing from June 6 because of a cotton shortage. As the government resolution points out, textile workers will utilize this period of temporary suspension to intensify their study, while their wages, to the extent of 75 percent of the April level, will be paid by the government.

Cotton purchasing and stocking work all over the country is being intensified in pursuance of a directive of the Government Administration Council, with cotton collection prices in all producing areas raised by an average of five percent. Typical investigation showed that the cotton stock now held by peasants in producing areas represented some 10 to 30 percent of last year's crop.

According to a recent official report, the textile industry in 1951 will lay stress on raising production, improving management, and starting heavy-point construction as preparation for development. During the current year, production of cotton yarn of various counts is slated to be raised by 25.35 percent over the 1950 level; that of cotton cloth, 79.71 percent; bleached, printed and colored cloth, 33 percent; gunny bags, 126.1 percent. Thousands of additional spindles and looms will also be set up during the current year, while several thousand worsted spindles will be moved from Shanghai to the Northwest.

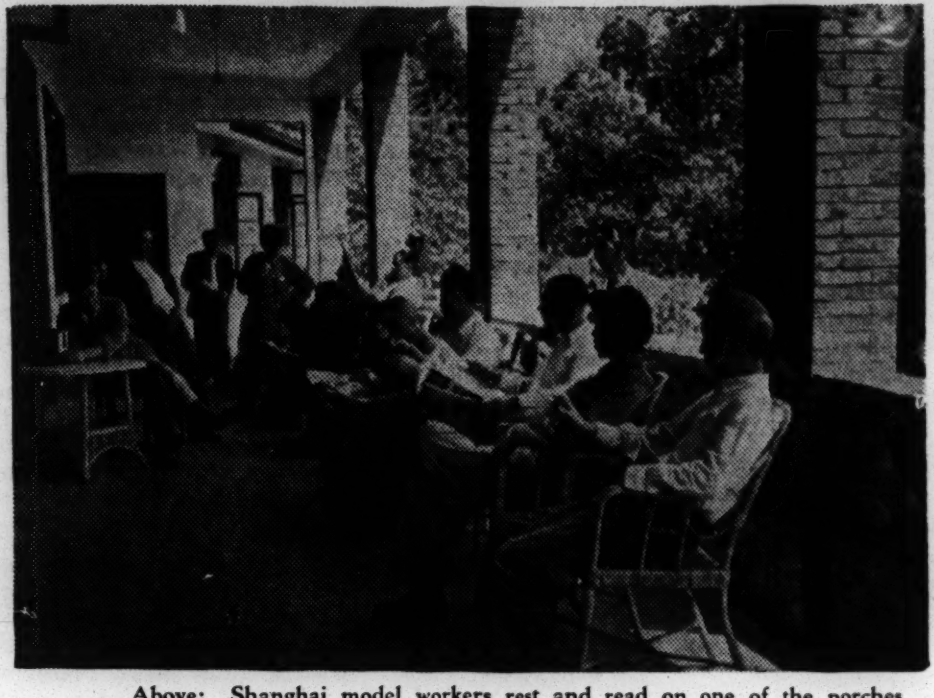
The financial market ruled quiet, with no changes recorded in interest and domestic remittance rates. Foreign exchange rates were readjusted on May 23, resulting in reductions for rates of the US dollar, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, Philippine peso, Siamese tical and Indonesian guilder.

Heralding an important event in banking circles was the establishment of a Joint Control Board on May 27 by five public and privately operated Shanghai banks, namely the Hsin Hua Commercial, Savings and Trust Bank; the National Industrial Bank of China; the Commercial Bank of China; the Ningpo Commercial Bank and the Chien Yeh Bank. The establishment of this board will enable these banks jointly operated by public and private interests to increase their contribution to the country's economic construction.

Quotations

	May 18	June 18
Parity Unit	5,318	5,331
US dollar	23,130	22,490
Rice (first grade)	129,000	138,000
Wheat flour	80,000	80,000
20's yarn	7,100,000	7,100,000
12-lb cloth	275,000	275,000
Hweinan coal	380,000	380,000
Soap	199,000	218,000
Raw silk	13,900,000	13,800,000

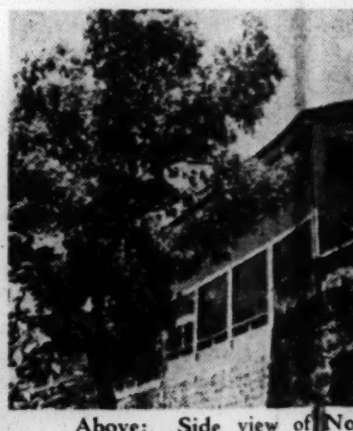
Shanghai Workers' Sa



Above: Shanghai model workers rest and read on one of the porches of the No. 2 Workers' Sanatorium at Hangchow's famous West Lake. These workers had just returned from a trip to "Nine Creeks," one of the local scenic spots.

Below: Cadres of the Shanghai Trade Union Council welcoming a group of model workers arriving at the No. 1 Sanatorium for a period of rest. The two sanatoria were opened on May 8 of this year.

Above: Group of mo
Shanghai starting out for a m

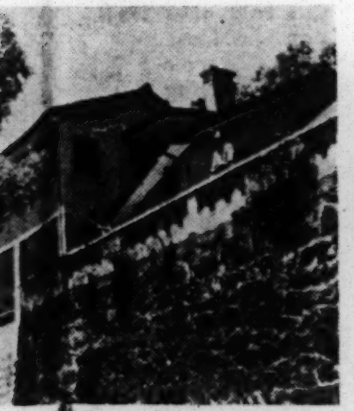


Above: Side view of No

Below: View of the Ch
No. 2 Sanatorium.

Sanatoria at Hangchow

of model workers from
t for a morning walk.



ew of No. 2 Sanatorium.
of the Chientang River from

Above: Inaugural ceremony at No. 1 Sanatorium.

Below: Balcony of No. 1 Sanatorium commands clear view of West Lake.

CHINA NOTES

Liberation of Tibet

THE agreement between delegates of the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet has meant the peaceful liberation of the last remaining territory on the China mainland. While arrangements for negotiations had been under way for several months, actual discussion started on April 29 and concluded on May 21 in Peking. Representatives of the Tibetan local government were from religious and civilian circles.

From the start of the talks, the Central People's Government delegates set forth a series of proposals in accordance with the government policy toward nationalities and in the light of the actual situation in Tibet. At the same time they carefully considered the views of the Tibetan delegates. After a number of consultations, the two parties reached the agreement now signed concerning the measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

Recognizing the role foreign invaders and reactionary Chinese governments have played in cutting Tibet off from China, the people's government took this into consideration in laying down policy for Tibet. The national misunderstandings of many years can only be eliminated after a considerable time by means of putting into effect in Tibet the policy of the equality of all nationalities. Thus, all armed personnel and local administrative workers entering Tibet must: Strictly abide by the policies relating to nationalities and religion and the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet; maintain strict discipline; be fair in transactions in complete accordance with the principle of fair exchange; prevent and correct inclinations to nationality prejudice.

At the same time, armed personnel and local administrative workers entering Tibet must eliminate the great national estrangement left behind by history and gain the sincere trust of the local government of Tibet and the Tibetan people by respecting the Tibetan nationality and serving the Tibetan people. If certain people in these armed forces and among the administrative workers violate the policy on nationalities and the agreement, if they fail to observe discipline, bully the Tibetan people and fail to respect the leaders who have relations with the people, and commit the mistake of greater-Hanism, then the leading organizations and personnel must be responsible for correcting them.

The local government of Tibet and the Tibetan people have the right to criticize, inform and report to the people's governments at higher levels and to the Central People's Government.

Particular attention is paid to the native religion of Tibet—Buddhism. The two Tibetan leaders, the Dalai Lama and Panchen Ngoerhtehni, are held in high esteem by their people and for this reason the agreement specifies not only that religion will be respected and monastaries protected, but also that the status, functions and powers of these two leaders will be respected. This not only is intended to bring about an amicable settlement between the two formerly unfriendly parties within the Tibetan nationality, but also to serve to arouse the proper respect on the part of the different nationalities within China toward the leaders of the Tibetan people.

Representatives of the Dalai Lama, as well as Panchen Ngoerhtehni himself, were present in the Peking talks which brought about the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

State Farms in China

SEVENTEEN state farms were set up in China during 1950 by the people's government. These new institutions on the nation's agricultural front are to be found in the provinces of Anhwei, Chahar, Honan, Hopei, Kiangsu, Pingyuen, Shansi and Shantung.

In the Northeast, first major area to be liberated, 320 state farms are in existence. Forty of these farms are machine-operated while the others still employ draught animals or are experimental farms. In this part of China, state farms account for a total of 179,000 hectares of land. The 40 machine-operated state farms possess 547 tractors with a personnel of 20,980.

Along with the growth of state farms a State Farm Supply Depot has been set up. The depot ships supplies of machinery, machine parts and oil coming from the Soviet Union to the state farms.

Meanwhile, two tractor stations have been established near Peking. These stations are working toward replacing antiquated methods of plowing by the use of tractors. The benefits of tractors have been made clear to farmers in the area as a result of the recent cultivation of 3,700 *mou* of land in 12 days by tractors near Tientsin. One of the tractor stations near Peking recently was alloted an acreage of 600 *mou* by state farms.

Another step in the march toward popularizing new farming methods is the setting up of an academy to train farmers in the use of modern techniques, such as using farm machinery for cultivation. Already 1,027 cadres have completed their training course in the academy. In addition, about 80 cadres have been trained in the use of combines as part of the academy's extension program.

Foreigners on Taiwan

THE Kuomintang on Taiwan knows the hand that feeds it. Chiang's ragtag "government" has not forgotten that privileges for foreigners is one of the main planks in its program. Recent action taken by the KMT to see to it that foreigners are the only ones on the island permitted luxury items reveals that despite all the references in the Western press about the KMT's "reform" on Taiwan the Chiang gang is still doling out the old wine but from a new bottle.

Some idea of how the KMT has "reformed" can be gleaned from its latest operation on Taiwan which might bring back recollections to the harrassed taipan of the "good old days" in China. Today, on Taiwan the foreigner is treated with the deference fitting a privileged personage, a situation which no longer exists on the mainland where the law abiding foreigner receives equal treatment, no more, no less.

A series of three short *Reuter* dispatches from Taipeh, Chiang's "capital," tells the story. On April 15, the agency reported, "The Formosa [Taiwan] provincial government today announced a long list of banned luxury items as a complimentary measure to push the Nationalist government's austerity drive. Prominent on the list are foreign cigarettes, cigars, wines, lighters, manicure sets and nylon and silk hosiery...."

A month later, on May 16, *Reuter* reported, "The Nationalist government, as from today, banned the sale of luxury items to other than foreigners on this Nationalist stronghold....Foreigners will be able to buy luxury goods from certain government stores by surrendering US dollars to the Bank of Formosa."

On May 21 *Reuter* reported the KMT "opened the government luxury store to sell imported 'luxuries' to foreigners. The store, which is the biggest department store in Taipeh, will exchange luxury goods for foreign exchange coupons obtained from the Bank of Taiwan by foreigners handing over American dollars."

* * *

IT is interesting to note that the KMT's concern for the luxury tastes of its foreign friends seems to have become most profound about the time Washington announced its intention of sending 500 "advisors" to Taiwan. On April 24, according to *Associated Press*, Deputy Defense Secretary Lovett "told a news conference the size of the mission may be increased by 400 to 500 men...."

Two days earlier, *United Press* had reported from Taipeh that the State Department's announcement of "plans to set up a military assistance advisory group resulted today in the authorities here plunging immediately into arrangements for the quartering of mission personnel.

"Two of Taipeh's best hotels, both owned by the provincial government, the Taipeh House and the Grand Hotel, have been reserved. Additionally, several large houses and dormitories at the hot sulphur bath resort of Peitou, on the mountainside about 10 miles from Taipeh, have been taken over....."

Arms for Korean Front

THE widespread response to the call for a patriotic pact movement and to raise funds for the purchase of planes and heavy equipment for the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea was a highlight of the news in China during June. This followed a message published on June 2 by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression calling on the Chinese people to participate in the movement.

As a result, workers, peasants, students, office workers and others have signed patriotic pacts to

"UN Embargo" Illegal

THE Chinese people are opposed to the illegal "UN embargo" against the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will reply to it by defeating the American aggression in Korea, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking declared last month.

In a statement reported by *Hsinhua*, the spokesman said: "It is perfectly clear that this illegal resolution and action for applying an embargo on shipments to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot affect to the slightest degree the victorious struggle waged by the peoples of China and Korea against the American aggressor. The KPA and the Chinese volunteers have already scored great victories on the battlefields in Korea; the situation in which the American aggressor is doomed to failure while the peoples of China and Korea are bound to be victorious, is assured. No frenzied attempt and action on the part of the American aggressor and its accomplices to extend the aggressive war against Korea can save the American aggressor from final defeat. Every demonstration and action of the American aggressor to extend the war can only result in strengthening the fighting morale of the people of China and Korea . . .

"Nor should it be overlooked that the US government is making use of this illegal resolution for the so-called embargo on shipments to China and Korea for disrupting the normal relations in the world market and forcing down the market prices of certain raw materials in order to secure a monopoly on these raw materials for the American munition merchants, as well as to control the economic lifeline of the countries producing these raw materials . . .

"The Chinese people are determinedly opposed to this illegal and shameful resolution of the United Nations, and fully confident that they will be able to reply to this shameful and illegal resolution with the fact of crushingly defeating the American aggressor."

working efficiency. Throughout the nation, in city, town and village, targets were set to buy a certain number of planes and guns according to estimates of the participants themselves. In the industrial cities, workers, industrialists and merchants launched campaigns to send planes and heavy guns and equipment to the Korean front.

By mid-June, the total number of planes from industrialists and merchants of Tientsin reached 19 while the movement continued to grow in that city. By June 11, Peking business circles had already decided to donate 27 planes. It was agreed that "money for the planes' fund" would come from the profits of increased production and through cutting down production costs, for which detailed plans will be worked out between labor and management in every factory and business house concerned.

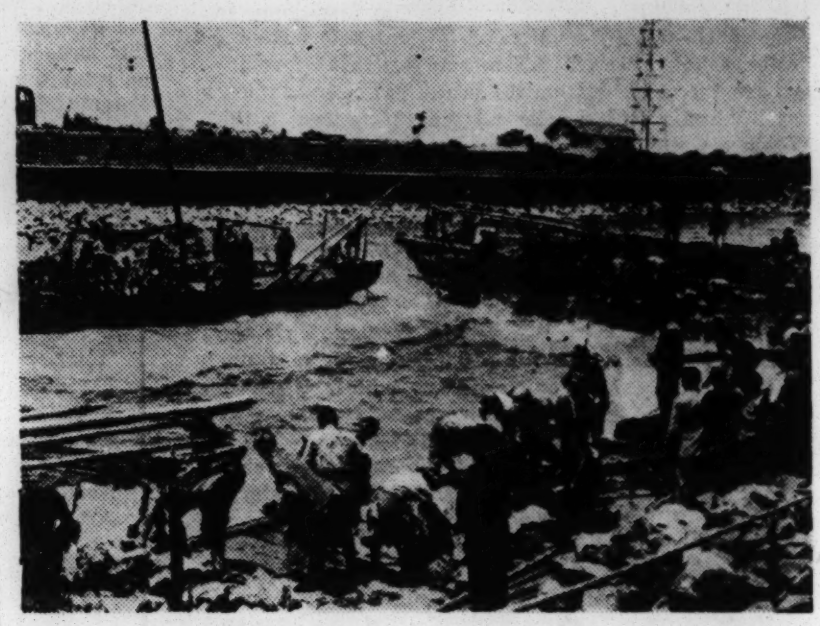
Reports from all over the country revealed that the donation campaign was picking up momentum. The National Committee of the Chinese Textile Workers Union pledged contributions. Railway workers of Tientsin, Shanghai, Chengchow and the Chinese Changchun Railway donated enough money to buy five planes by June 12. At least four planes, including a bomber, were pledged by the journalists, publishers and printers of Shanghai by the second week in June.

From the countryside came reports of the peasants joining in the arms fund. The most well-known mutual-aid team in Kirin in the Northeast challenged others to compete in raising money. This team revised its production schedule so as to be able to provide team members with a steady extra income from which to contribute to the fund. The members also donated part of their own savings. At the same time, the famous Li Shun-ta mutual-aid team in Shansi province called upon other peasants in Shansi to raise their production schedules and contribute their increased earnings to buying planes already named "Patriotic Harvest" and "New China Peasants."

In its June 2 message calling for planes and guns for the front, the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression declared that, according to reports from the Korean front and from the Chinese People's Delegation to Korea, the fighting power of the Chinese volunteers and Korean People's Army is sufficient to maintain superiority over the enemy in every respect. But there is a need for still more planes, guns, tanks anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns. These are necessary for "securing final victory earlier and destroying more enemy forces to defend our homes and motherland and the peace of Asia and the world."

* * *

Flood Control



China's gigantic water conservancy efforts for 1951 are ahead of schedule and in many places are nearing completion. According to a *Hsinhua* report, more than 5,000,000 people have been involved in this work during the spring.

Above: Workers submerging rafts for the outer ring of dikes at Pootung. (Shanghai)

Above right: Steam dredger at work on Huai River.

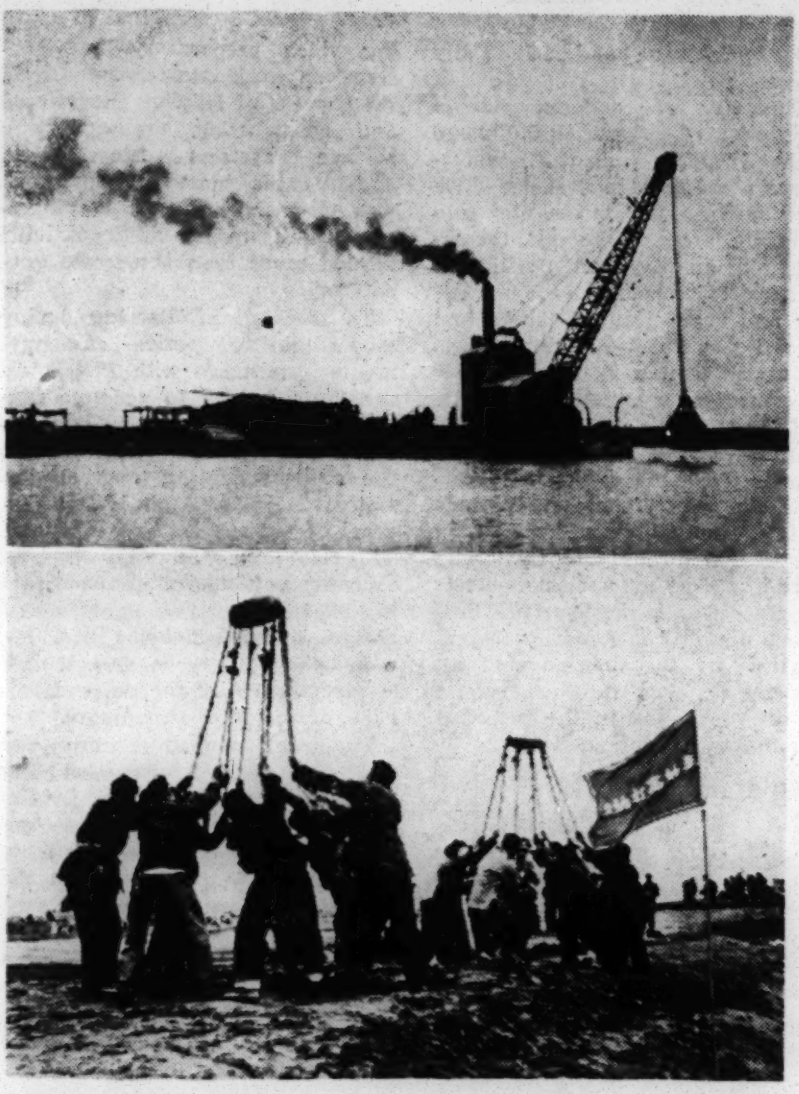
Lower right: Peasant volunteer workers swinging old style earth tamper. A group of peasants from Pengpu emerged as model team working on dikes.

Water Projects

ALONG the mighty Huai River, nearly all the earthwork which had to be completed this year has already been finished. A total of 2,200,000 workers, technicians; engineers, students, medical workers and government cadres have been working on the difficult project harnessing the forces of this turbulent river.

On the Yellow River, once the scourge of China, nearly 500,000 people have been repairing and reinforcing the dikes. By the beginning of June more than 14,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork had been

Work in Full Swing



dealt with. The entire project aims at containing a flow as swift as that of 1933, which cost the lives of more than 3,500,000 people and destroyed vast areas of farmland. This work is expected to be finished before the arrival of the summer flood season.

In Central-South China, in addition to the Huai River work, a total of 113,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork was removed this spring. The 530,000 hectares of land on the vast plain between the Yangtze River and the Han River will be protected from floods. Dikes and embankments along the rivers of Kwangtung province and Tungting Lake have also been reinforced.

In East China, 220,000 workers completed dredging the middle reaches of the new Yi River and the drainage system of the whole river basin by late April. This river now no longer can flood its banks even if the flow reaches 3,200 cubic meters of water per second. Moreover, the work has removed the menace of large temporary lakes forming on the land in periods of excessive rain. The extra rain now will mainly drain off into the river.

While water conservancy projects advance in the Central-South area, intensive work is still being carried on in North and Northeast China and in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. In the dry regions of Northwest and Southwest China, work this spring has been concentrated on building up systems of canals to irrigate the land.

Brevities

FOR the first time since service was suspended more than 10 years ago the streets of Shanghai are being watered. This action was taken by the Public Health Bureau in June and service is to be maintained throughout the summer and autumn. Factory districts and workers' residential areas will receive prior attention by the Public Health Bureau in making out its schedules for street watering.

* * *

REDUCTION of land rent is to be carried out this autumn in rural areas of Sinkiang province. This decision was made at the first people's conference of all circles and nationalities in Tihua, capital of Sinkiang. Decisions also were made regarding rehabilitation and development of agriculture, water conservancy, stockbreeding, industry, trade and education and the gradual carrying out of regional autonomy of nationalities. Forty percent of the 500 representatives were of the Uighur nationality, 20 percent were Han, and the rest came from the other nationalities living in Sinkiang.

* * *

MORE than 6,600,000 peasants enrolled in literacy classes last winter, according to the East China Department of Education. The main aim of sparetime peasant education, according to the department's directive, is to wipe out illiteracy, supplemented by courses on newspaper study, on production and on hygiene. The same directive also stated that a large number of teachers should be selected from the masses and trained. The object is to make every person who knows how to read and write teach those who do not.

Shanghai's Native Products Exhibition

Nieh Wen-chuan

WITH the opening of the Native Products Exhibition on June 10 China's greatest metropolis took on a festive air. Held on the grounds of Shanghai's spacious Race Course, crowds of Shanghailanders and visitors from all over China flocked to see the biggest exhibition in the city's history.

Devoted to a demonstration of the importance of the interflow of native products, the exhibition is aimed chiefly at demonstrating that such an interflow can render the blockade imposed against Shanghai by America and her satellites ineffective and can restore and aid in developing production.

Five main tasks set before the exhibition are: 1) Speeding up the expansion of industries in the cities. 2) Arousing a spirit of independence on the part of the people toward their native products and promoting trade relations between China and other people's democracies. 3) The interflow of native products not only will benefit the rural population but will increase national revenue. 4) The interflow of rural products and industrial goods will be a determining factor in stabilizing commodity prices. 5) The supply of seeds and the problem of transportation and marketing for agricultural products can be solved by the interflow of goods.

Products Displayed

Taking up all of the huge grounds which make up the Race Course, the exhibition contains 16 different halls with each displaying the native and special products coming from various producing districts in the country. The halls were devoted to: 1) Rural and urban interflow, 2) Prepared food, 3) Foodstuffs, 4) Hand-made products, 5) Handicraft industry, 6) Fruits and vegetables, 7) Medicinal herbs, 8) Forest Products, 9) Tobacco and tea, 10) Sea food, 11) Meat, milk and egg products, 12) Animal products, 13) Minerals and raw materials, 14) Textiles, 15) Agriculture, and 16) Daily Necessities.

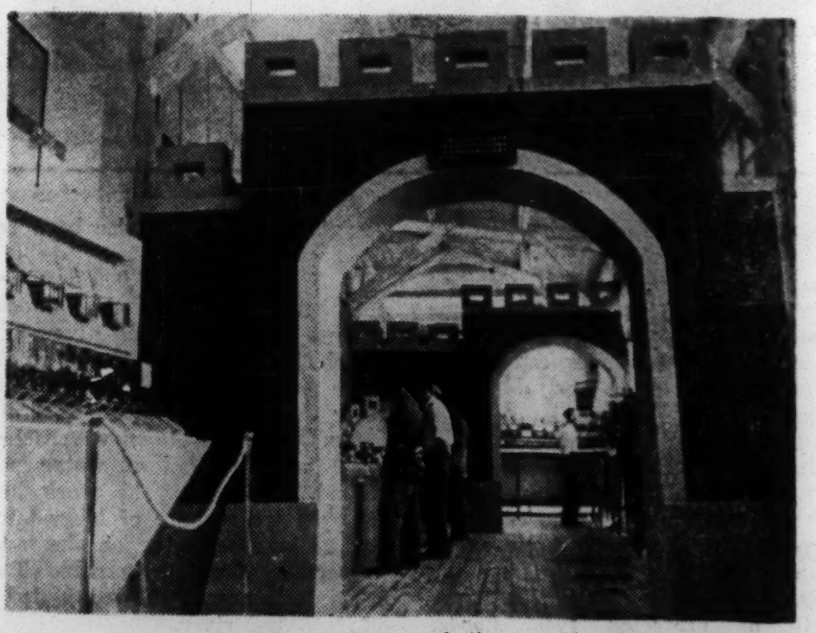
The city of Shanghai has a population of more than 5,000,000 with 140,000 industrial enterprises and commercial shops. With such a large population and substantial amount of capital, Shanghai holds an important position in relation to consumption, marketing and purchasing of native and special products. The city plays an essential role in the interflow of commodities between the cities and the countryside. Through such organizations as the Federation of Cooperatives and the jointly-operated offices of the different trade guilds, Shanghai does practically all the purchasing and marketing work of native and special products for the cities throughout the East China area. The products manufactured by the thousands of industrial factories in Shanghai fill up the other link in the interflow of supplies of commodities.

Preparatory Work

The job of getting the exhibition going was a tremendous one and covered a period of more than two and a half months during which preparatory and construction work was carried out. In the process of leveling the ground and constructing drainage and sewage systems more than 35,000 cubic meters of earthwork was moved. Roadways constructed to link up the different halls totaled more than three and one-half miles.

To forestall profiteering during the exhibition period, arrangements were made with 179 hotels for 2,672 rooms to accommodate visitors coming to attend the exhibition. A reception station at the railway station and at the waterfront was placed at the disposal of visiting trade delegations. Three-hundred and sixty-six restaurants volunteered to cooperate in providing quick meals and snacks. Special five-day and 10-day tickets for bus and trolley service were sold for the convenience of out-of-town visitors.

The total number of employees and voluntary workers in the Shanghai Native Products Exhibition was 5,000. One outstanding point was that nearly all the movable furniture and fixtures in the exhibition halls either were borrow-



A city wall, replete with gates, built to scale with tea bricks, is one of the highlights of the Tobacco and Tea Hall.

ed through the good offices of the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Association or were provided by the participating units themselves. Nine hundred women guides were secured through the Democratic Women's Federation and the Family Women's Association. Trained for a short period before the opening, these women guides were of great service to the exhibition's visitors.

June 11, opening day, was a Sunday and more than 114,000 visitors jammed into the exhibition. Because of the great crowd, the sale of tickets of admission had to be stopped at 4:30 in the afternoon although the exhibition's hours are from nine in the morning until 10 at night. The second day's attendance was 50,000 persons. By the end of the first eight days more than 1,000,000 had attended the exhibition.

At the exhibition are 220 retail shops. On the first day sales receipts totaled ¥300,000,000 [approximately US$15,000] and the second day totaled ¥200,000,000. In order to facilitate trade and business transactions four temporary exchanges were opened on June 11. The amount of business transactions carried on through the exchanges on opening day alone amounted to ¥2,700,000,000.

Publicity work was carried out on a large scale by all organized units in the city such as schools, lane associations, women's associations, public and private enterprises, and factories. Cartoons in shop windows, signboards and wall posters were put up all over the city, particularly on Shanghai's main shopping street, Nanking Road. These displays stressed the significance of the interflow of commodities between urban and rural areas. Rural production without city consumers or factories without a rural market will mean over-production. Many of the shops' displays showed that both rural and urban factories must be at work if the country is to prosper.

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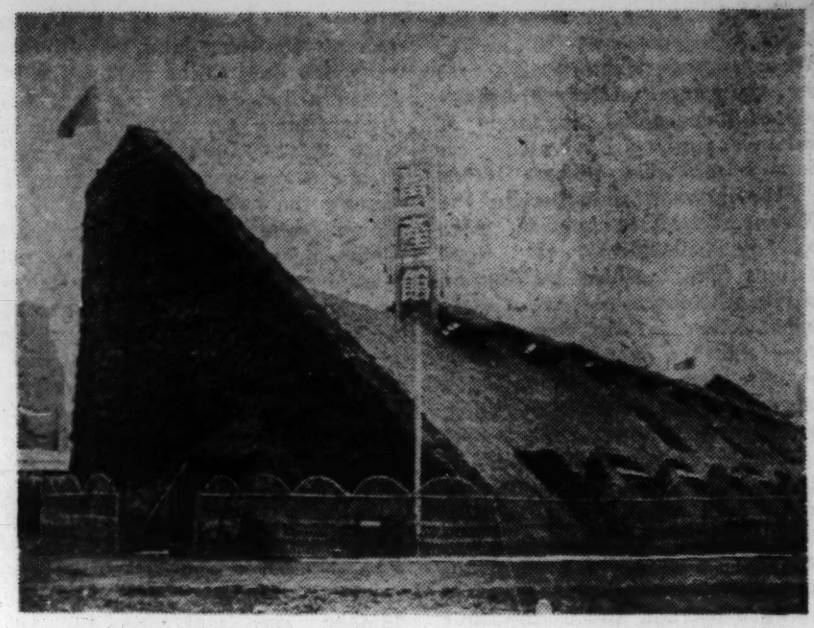
THE interflow of native products has been one of the chief factors contributing to the restoration and development of industrial and agricultural production, the stabilization of commodity prices and the rise in the peasants' purchasing power in the period since liberation.



The Animal Products Hall is built in the shape of a Mongolian tent.

In the past, China imported large quantities of rice and other grains and a large percentage of the finished and semi-finished products required by the people. Thus, it appeared that China was a "deficient" country in all respects. However, this was not actually the case. Rather, it was the corruption and inefficiency of past governments, coupled with the oppression of foreign imperialism, which prevented the nation's economy from developing. In fact, under such conditions, China's economy actually moved backward.

Although it has been no more than two years since liberation, it it now clear that not only can China feed herself, but that she has a regular exportable surplus of grain. In addition we can now see that the country is not nearly so dependent upon imported manufactured goods as was popularly assumed in the past.

The present series of Native Products Exhibitions, held in nearly every large city in China, is sponsored by the people's government with the aim of promoting the interchange of native products between city and village and between the different regions of the country. These exhibitions also are a forceful demonstration to the people of the fact that China is a rich and vast country and has all the necessities for an expanding, independent economy.

Chairman Lo Keng-mo of the Shanghai Native Products Exhibition Planning Committee pointed out that the fundamental aims of the exhibition are: 1) To speed up the interflow of native and industrial products in East China to other places throughout the country. 2) To bring about closer relations between producers, merchants and consumers. 3) To let the general public know more about the vast resources of China and to raise their national self-respect and patriotism.

A Boost to Business

In connection with the exhibitions, discussion forums generally are held before and after in order to exchange the experience gained in promoting the sale of native and special products, and in regulating and controlling prices.

That the various trade associations are keenly interested in the interflow of native products was shown by the Honan Native Products Exhibition in Kaifeng last April. One hundred and eighty-nine organizations representing 41 different trades sent articles for display. The exhibition committee reported on April 15 that a total of 3,229 different articles were re-

ceived and many more were on the way.

During the exhibition's first week, the committee was given the task of purchasing 25 kinds of goods for public or private enterprises in different places. Goods on consignment numbered 196 different types valued at more than ¥89,900,000,000. On April 13 alone, one business transaction involving 484,000 *catties* of kaoliang was carried out through the auspices of the exhibition.

A nine-man trade group from Hunan province visited Shanghai the last week in April. The group was interested in exchanging views with Shanghai industrial and commercial circles on shipping products between Shanghai and Hunan. The visitors brought many samples of Hunan products seeking a market, and at the same time they also gave their views as to which kinds of local articles would be readily marketable in their home province.

In an effort to encourage the interflow of commodities, the Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank has made arrangements with its affiliated banks throughout the country to increase the number of places where interport letters of credit may be issued. The *Shanghai News* on May 3 reported that 431 banks were handling such transactions. Because the period of validity has been extended for letters of credit, along with introduction of simple formalities for applicants, industrialists and merchants have shown increased interest and confidence in trading and marketing goods in other places.

The Native Products Conference in Shantung province was held for 13 days in Tsinan and ended on March 26. This conference resulted in the concluding of 73 agreements between different cities and various special areas for 92 kinds of native and special products valued at ¥31,486,500,000. As a result of the Tsinan conference a great many commodities which were in small demand in the past have found their way into the principal markets of China.

Cooperatives Active

The activities of cooperatives have helped solve difficulties for many places where a surplus of goods or shortages of daily necessities had become acute problems. During the first quarter of this year, the East China Federation of Cooperatives carried out business transactions amounting to more than ¥440,000,000,000 as a result of the interflow of native products among the five provinces of East China, and between the East China area and other administrative areas. Most of the cooperative business was done through the contract system. In the first week of April the cooperatives still had on hand nine contracts for another ¥440,000,000,000.

A Northeast trade delegation from Sunkiang province and the city of Harbin held discussions with more than 30 trade union leaders in Shanghai during April. The Northeast people said they could supply Shanghai with lumber, raw materials for the chemical industry, pork, and other products. In return, they sought Shanghai articles such as enamelware, toothpaste, printed cloth, stationery, and daily necessities.

At a dinner party held in honor of visiting trade delegations from the Northeast, Central-South, and other areas, Wu Hsueh-chih, Director of the East China Trade Department, pointed out that the interflow of native products will play an important role in rehabilitating the economy of the hinterland. He urged more contact between cities in order to exchange experience and obtain better knowledge of actual conditions.

In order to avoid an insufficiency of supply and to open up outlets for peasant goods produced by craft methods, Shanghai purchasing units have decided to buy 2,500 *piculs* of native sugar from Nuikiang in Szechuen province rather than going to the Northeast and Canton for the machine-manufactured products.

New Products Introduced

The Chekiang Native Products Exhibition in Hangchow last May showed many famous special products from different areas. For example, Chinkiang wax and preserved meat, Yangchow preserved vegetables, Peking cloisonné products, and camel's hair, carpets and furs from Tsitsihar and Suiyuan in the Northeast all were little known. However, as a result of this lake city exhibit these products will now find outlets other than their previous markets.

Interested in finding markets for Suiyuan products, Liu Chih-yuan, head of the Suiyuan delegation to Shanghai in April revealed that his province produces 1,800,000,000 *catties* of rice yearly, of which 500,000,000 is available for export.

Suiyuan also can supply more than 200 kinds of medicinal herbs, with its yearly crop of licorice alone estimated at 5,000,000 *catties*. Before leaving Shanghai, the delegation signed a contract for 30,000 *catties* of medicinal

The Acquarium is a full-sized ship.

herbs worth ¥100,000,000 with the Paotao Chinese Medicine Cooperative. Thus direct trade relations between the two areas have been opened.

While in Shanghai the delegation made many contacts with the local trade guilds, chiefly those interested in medicine, chemical raw materials, furs and wool, cereals and bean oil. Suiyuan also can furnish large quantities of glauber salt, asbestos, soda, furs and wool which are all in great demand in Shanghai.

In order to promote the interflow of products between city and village, the People's Bank has granted to the cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing industry special privileges including priority in negotiations for import and export letters of credit, mortgages on goods, special interest rates on loans, and preferred rates for remittances.

Native products conferences held in Funing and Huaian in north Kiangsu province succeeded in unifying the grading of such products as hogs, bristles, beancakes, mats, and crabs. A conference in Tungtai helped the peasants and fishermen to sell their products and get them the industrial products they were in need of. Similar conferences also were held in nearly 20 cities in Chekiang province in order to aid the producers to push the sale of slow-moving products to areas where they are in demand.

Transport Difficulties

Before land reform the landlords had the facilities for transporting agricultural produce well tied-up. After land reform and the removal of landlord exploitation, the peasants were faced with the immediate problem of finding transport for their products.

The *Hsinhua* news agency carried a report on April 16 stating that after land reform the peasants of Yangchia, a village in the Taihang mountain region, had a surplus of about 20 tons of food. The government helped them sell through the cooperatives which bought up the produce for more than ¥44,000,000. At the same time the cooperatives sold the peasants farming implements and other tools. Since there were no middlemen involved in any of the transactions, the peasants received good prices for what they sold and were able to buy at reasonable prices.

Peking cloisonne ware on exhibit in the Handicrafts Hall.

Transport difficulties are no longer the overwhelming obstacle they were in the past. State corporations sometimes ship goods to and from places thousands of miles apart. For example, in 1950, the state-owned East China Native Products Corporation shipped 89,000 *piculs* of ginger from Shantung and 53,000 *piculs* of rush mats from north Anhwei province to the Northeast, and at the same time it sent 910,000 *catties* of alumina and more than 4,600 reams of paper from Chekiang to North China.

The interest shown by this corporation in shipping to far-away places has enhanced the confidence of the merchants and encouraged them to take an active part in organizing the interflow of native products.

Hsinhua, on March 9, reported that for the first 11 months of 1950 state concerns bought up from the peasants more than 1,000,000 tons of grain, 250,000 tons of cotton, about 1,000,000,000 eggs, huge quantities of hog bristles, tea, raw silk, wool, tobacco, tung oil, and other farm products.

Such extensive bulk buying has played an important part in speeding up the exchange of goods between town and city, and has been one of the most vital factors in restoring and developing China's latent economy. This also has enabled the peasants to dispose of their surplus products quickly and buy much needed industrial goods. Such a thing was never possible under the Kuomintang when what industry there was catered to a small urban minority and foreign markets.

As a result of the stepping up of the interflow of supplies by the China Native Products Corporation, many old markets of native products which in recent years had been closed have now reopened. For instance, preserved vegetables from Szechuen, which had lost their market in the Northeast, are once again going to Mukden and Harbin.

A particularly brilliant achievement scored in the field of interflow of products was recorded during the Lunar New Year holidays in February. In pre-liberation days the New Year season was an occasion for speculators and venal merchants to make a killing by upping prices just when everyone began buying for the holidays. As a result it was quite common to see prices double and treble in a single day.

This year was an entirely different matter. The Chinese press reported that during the period from January 26 to February 14 the general price index in six leading cities only rose by 0.5 percent although business transactions increased many times.

To meet the increased demand of the public the General Federation of Cooperatives in the major cities, long before the holidays, had ordered large supplies of goods and foodstuffs for the urban population and had shipped daily necessities to the rural areas. The cooperatives, through the interflow of native products, not only helped stabilize commodity prices but also performed a great service to the peasants by finding markets for their agricultural products.

Drive Against Spies and Saboteurs

An Interview with Chen Ren-bing

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's American-backed armies and the driving of the Kuomintang from the China mainland has not ended the struggle between the Chinese people and their old oppressors. Financed and protected on Taiwan by the American government, Chiang continues to hatch plots against the mainland. In Shanghai alone the KMT is estimated to have left behind several thousand secret agents to carry on disruptive activities. Closely tied in with the remnants of the local underworld—in many cases indistinguishable from it—these agents have relied upon the traditional weapons of the racketeer and gangster such as murder, torture, arson, blackmail, and so on.

Beginning early this year the People's Government began to crack down harder than ever upon these "special agents" with a view to ridding the country of these elements for once and all.

DR. CHEN REN-BING (陳仁炳) is professor of government at St. John's University and is one of the members of the Central Executive Committee of the China Democratic League. He is also a member of the Shanghai People's Consultative Council and was one of the members selected by the Council to sit on the special all-city Examination Committee to oversee the trials of major special agents in Shanghai. He has thus been in a particularly advantageous position to observe the workings of the campaign in this largest city in China. Professor Chen is a returned student from the United States, having received degrees from the University of Southern California and the University of Michigan. His last article for the Review appeared in the December 1950 issue.

QUESTION: Could you tell us briefly the general background of the present campaign against residuary Kuomintang reactionaries and imperialist-hired special agents?

ANSWER: The need for action against counter-revolutionary elements was forseen long ago. Actually, you might say, the need arose at the time of the defeat of the Kuomintang armies. As Chairman Mao pointed out as early as 1949 in his opening address to the PPCC, the imperialists and the internal reactionaries could not be expected to rest content with their failure. This; he added, was only natural and therefore we must not relax our vigilance.

We know that the KMT left behind thousands of sub terra operators. In addition, the US and other imperialist powers also planted large numbers of special agents. In the period since law and order was basically established throughout the country, there have been literally thousands of disruptive acts, such as sabotage, espionage, murder, arson and so on, committed by these lawless elements.

Article 7 of the Common Program, the fundamental law of the land which was passed by the People's Political Consultative Conference on September 29, 1949, provided the authority for the government to deal with this problem. It states, in part:

> **The People's Republic of China must suppress all counter-revolutionary activities, severely punish all Kuomintang counter-revolutionary war criminals and other obdurate arch counter-revolutionary elements who collude with imperialism, commit treason to the fatherland and oppose the cause of people's democracy.**

* * *

QUESTION: Is there a specific law according to which these spies and saboteurs are being tried?

ANSWER: On July 23, 1950, the Government Administration Council and the Supreme People's Court, taking Article 7 of the Common Program as their authority, issued a joint directive outlining the procedures to be followed by the local authorities concerned.

In addition, detailed regulations for dealing with counter-revolutionary elements were promulgated by the government on February 21, 1951. [See page 42-43—Editor] So, you can see, stemming from Article 7 of the Common Program, which laid down the basis, the laws governing the treatment of counter-revolutionary elements have been carefully worked out.

* * *

QUESTION: Since the government seems to have been prepared for the disruptive activities of these special agents why is it that the arrests and trials have not taken place before?

ANSWER: That is not exactly correct. Actually, such elements have been apprehended and tried all along. However, it is true that the present campaign against special agents is the largest to date.

One reason why it seems as if the punishment of counter-revolutionary special agents has been "delayed" is because of an incorrect tendency which was evidenced in many areas in the past. In the period after liberation and before 1951 there was a definite tendency toward too great leniency. It is now recognized that this was a mistake in administration of the policy so clearly set forth in the Common Program.

While this tendency toward leniency was not universal, it was sufficiently widespread to cause harm and to provoke many complaints from the people.

As an illustration, I might point out that there were some extreme cases in which KMT or imperialist agents were arrested, convicted, educated and released several times. The peak record, I believe, reached around seven or eight times.

Obviously such leniency was a mistake. Not only did it not deter agents from continuing their

criminal activities, but it also discouraged and exasperated the people. In some cases, victims of racketeers, seeing their persecutors gaining their freedom so easily, became reluctant to prosecute, feeling that it was of no use or, in other cases, fearing vengeance from the racketeer once he was free again.

QUESTION: Could you tell us something about the kind of people being arrested? Who are they, what have they done? This, we think, is an interesting point for foreign readers since the foreign press, particularly in America, has been reporting a "purge" of "unorthodox" thinkers.

ANSWER: One point which should be made clear is that all of these special agents are criminals. Aside from sabatoge cases, the crimes for which they have been arrested generally are the usual type of criminal activity found in a large city. What separates these special agents from the run of the mill criminal is that they have committed their hitherto unpunished acts of murder, arson, extortion, robbery, and so on as part of the KMT and imperialist conspiracy to cause disruption and unrest.

Another point which should be emphasized is that this campaign is against perpetrators of overt criminal and treasonable acts. It has nothing to do with one's "thoughts." Special efforts are being made, in fact, to draw a line of distinction between deliberate bonafide counter-revolutionaries and those citizens who may have possibly expressed dissenting views on a number of subjects and are slow in catching up with China's new progress.

* * *

QUESTION: Some of these special agents, we understand, have records stretching back for many years. We can see the connection between gangsters and special agents in the post-liberation period, but what was the connection before?

ANSWER: Earlier I said that the problem of special agents arose at the time of the defeat of the KMT armies. By this I meant that the problem did not exist for the people's revolutionary forces since prior to this stage the Kuomintang was in control of the major portion of the country.

However, the special agents have existed for a long time, even before Washington-sent experts stepped in and organized streamlined finishing schools all over West China for Chiang Kai-shek's large breed of spies and stooges. It is notorious that even in its most "prosperous" days the KMT had to rely heavily upon its special agents, who were closely tied in with local criminal elements, to maintain control over the population.

Perhaps this connection between the KMT and the local under-world can best be shown by citing a few case histories of some of the special agent-gangsters who were recently tried.

* * *

Cheng Wei, 39 years old, leader of the Thin Dagger Gang. Cheng began his criminal career while still in his teens. Very early he formed an alliance with Wang Ching-wei's puppet secret police and with the Japanese. After VJ Day, Cheng continued his depredations as usual, the only difference was that instead of being connected with the puppets and the Japanese, he now worked closely with the KMT secret police.

The puppets and the Japanese, and later the KMT, gave Cheng protection from the law, allowing him to extort and bully to his heart's content. In return he rendered them valuable service. First, as a "king" of the neighborhood underworld, he was an invaluable informer. Second, as a sort of local potentate, he helped keep the people "down" whenever they showed any signs of unrest because of the oppressive conditions. His gang could immediately be brought into play to beat up a labor union organizer, a student movement leader or any other "suspicious" character whom the police wished to warn or chastise.

Cheng was proved beyond doubt to have committed two murders with his own hands and to have been implicated in many more. For instance, during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, he was connected with the notorious extortion house at No. 76 Jessfield Road, where many people were tortured and killed by the Japanese and puppets. He was known to have raped many women, usually preparatory to selling them into prostitution. He operated three brothels himself.

He collected protection money in his district and regularly handed out beatings to slow payers. He was such a neighborhood terror that his street, Sinza Road, was called "The King of Hell's Street."

One of the chief witnesses against him was a former nurse whom he had abducted and forced, upon pain of death, to become his concubine. This girl was working in a dental clinic when she caught Cheng's eye. He simply carried her off and that was that since the KMT police were on his side. She testified that he also raped her cousin. She estimated that he must have raped at least 30 women during the period that she was his concubine.

Hsu Lin-chi, 40 years old, was known as the "King of the Buttocks Burners." A local racketeer and bandit, he had KMT protection for years. If not he would have been shot long ago. His specialities were blackmail, kidnapping and extortion.

As soon as he selected a prospect, he would surround the house at night with his gang and force an entry. If his demands for money were not immediately met, he would light a candle under the seat of the head of the household. Often, if the money seemed insufficient or was not forthcoming quickly enough to suit him, he would pour gasoline on and burn several members of the family, including the women. Many of his victims died as a result of these burns.

Hsu was also connected with Wang Ching-wei during the Japanese period and rendered him the same service that he later did the KMT—informer, strong-arm man in his district to quell popular unrest, etc.

One of Hsu's accusers in court was Cheng Yu-sen, whose father had died of burns inflicted by Hsu. Chen himself was also burned so badly that he is permanently crippled. He took off his shirt —when Hsu's case was reviewed before the May 30 mass meeting at the Candidrome—and showed the audience the twisted scar tissue which covered his entire back.

Perhaps very brief mention of a few more representative special agents will suffice to show the type of men which the KMT and the American imperialists are employing in their efforts to create disorder and confusion within the country.

Sun Wen-liang was leader of a gang which buried alive at least 100 people. Among his victims were many New Fourth Army workers whom he turned in to the Japanese during the war. He was also a "specialist" in extortion. He was so cruel that he was nicknamed "sulphuric acid." Like the majority of the "well-established" gangster-special agents, he worked for Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese and later for the KMT.

Huang Kwan-fu was a Wang Ching-wei agent and murderer. He was tried on the basis of eight cases. In the first case he killed seven men on a boat. He was particularly notorious because in many cases he chopped up his victims' bodies and frequently cooked and ate their hearts.

Kiang Ah-fong was specifically tried for "ironing" a man to death with a hot flatiron. He testified during his trial that he could not remember the exact number of men he had killed.

Regulations Governing Punishment of Counter-

ARTICLE 1. These regulations are formulated in accordance with the stipulations of Article 7 of the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Conference for punishing counter-revolutionary criminals, suppressing counter-revolutionary activities and strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship.

Article 2. All those counter-revolutionary criminals whose aim is to overthrow the people's democratic regime or sabotage the people's democratic cause are liable to punishment under these regulations.

Article 3. Collaborators with imperialism and rebels against the fatherland are to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

Article 4. Among those who instigate, inveigle or bribe public officials, armed forces or civil militia to rebel, the chief elements or the person who leads the rebellion shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

Those participating in instigating, inveigling, bribing or rebelling shall be sentenced to imprisonment below 10 years; if the case is serious, the punishment shall be increased accordingly.

Article 5. The arch criminal or the person who directs a mass armed riot, and other serious criminals, are to be sentenced to death; other active participants are to be sentenced to prison terms of above five years.

Article 6. One who commits one of the following espionage activities for the enemy is to be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment; those with less serious offences are to be sentenced to a term of imprisonment above five years:

1) Stealing or spying on the nation's secrets or supplying intelligence to the enemy within or outside of the nation;

2) Directing enemy airplanes or warships toward targets;

3) Supplying weapons or ammunition and other military material to the enemy within or outside of the nation.

Article 7. Those participating in counter-revolutionary special service agencies or secret agent organizations and who have committed one of the following offences are to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Those with less serious offences are to sentenced to above five years in prison:

1) Assigned to undercover activities by the enemy within or outside of the nation;

2) Organize or join counter-revolutionary special service agencies or secret agent organizations after liberation;

3) Organize or lead counter-revolutionary special service agencies or secret agent organizations before liberation, and others commiting serious criminal activities and showing no repentence or good behavior after liberation;

4) Participation in counter-revolutionary special service agencies or special secret agent organizations before liberation and carrying on counter-revolutionary activities after liberation;

5) After registering or voluntarily confessing to the people's government continued to participate in counter-revolutionary activities;

6) Released by the people's government after education but still maintained connection with counter-revolutionary special service agencies or carried on counter-revolutionary activities..

Article 8. Anyone taking advantage of feudal religious organizations for carrying out counter-revolutionary activities is to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment; those with a less serious offence shall be sentenced to a prison term above three years.

Article 9. Anyone with counter-revolution as the object who instigates or executes one of the following acts of sabotage or killing is to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment; those with less serious offences shall be sentenced to a term of above five years:

1) Robbery, sabotage of military installations, factories, mines, forests, farmland, dikes, banks, warehouses, dams or other important public or private property;

2) Dropping poison, spreading disease germs or using any other means causing serious disaster to man, animal and agricultural products.

3) Directed by the enemy within or outside the nation to disturb the market or sabotage financial conditions;

4) Attack, kill, or injure public officers or other people:

5) Faking the name of a military organ, democratic party or people's organization for counterfeiting documents or certificates for carrying on counter-revolutionary activities.

Article 10. Anyone who, with counter-revolution as the object, commits one of the following acts of stirring up or incitement shall be sentenced to above three years in prison; those with serious offences shall be sentenced to death or life in prison:

1) Inciting the masses to go against or sabotage the people's government collection of public grain and taxes, public service, military service and the carrying out of other government orders;

2) To stir up and split the unity between the different races, democratic classes, democratic parties and people's organizations or people and the government.

3) Carrying out counter-revolutionary propaganda and manufacturing and spreading rumors.

Article 11. Anyone who, with counter-revolution as the object, secretly crosses the nation's borders shall be sentenced to a prison term above five years, life imprisonment or death.

Article 12. The organizer or planner of an attack

The case of one particular racketeer illustrates clearly the close connection between the KMT secret police and the underworld in political matters. This man, named Nyi, was employed by the KMT secret police to lead a gang of hoodlums to Chiao Tung University in 1948 to smash up a student demonstration which the government frowned upon. He armed his men with spiked clubs which caused serious injuries to many students, girls as well as boys.

Many of these bad elements became such a law unto themselves in their districts that they operated much in the fashion of a despotic ruler of a small principality. They were known by various titles which give some indication of the nature of their rule. Tiger, wolf, devil and so on were the most frequent appellations employed by their victims.

One such despot who survived all political changes except the present one was the 68 year-old "Tiger of Pao-An Road." He had been the chief racketeer and terror of the district for 51 years. He began his half-century career of crime by making an alliance with the British police of the old International Settlement. In return for their protection and non-interference with his racketeering activities, he provided them with information about the people of his district. He could also be counted upon to help in the persecution of workers and other progressive elements whenever the occasion arose.

After the Japanese occupation, he formed similar connections with Wang Ching-wei's puppet secret police and with the Japanese gendarmery. After the Japanese defeat, he continued the arrangement with Chiang Kai-shek's secret police.

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QUESTION: We have heard conflicting reports about the large meetings at which arrested special agents, such as those you just described, are arraigned before the public. They are frequently called public trials but we understand that these men have actually been tried in the courts previous to their appearance at these meetings. Could you explain just how these men are tried and the role of these meetings?

ANSWER: Although some people do call these meetings public trials, they actually are not trials. As you say, investigation and trial has taken place previously. These meetings are for the purpose of giving as widespread publicity as possible to these cases. However, before going into this question, I would like to tell you how these special agents are tried.

Since there are large numbers of people to be tried and since the trials are being conducted under the provisions of a law dealing with counter-revolutionary criminals rather than under the ordinary criminal code, special tribunals have been established to handle the cases.

When sufficient evidence has been collected so that the guilt of the individual seems indicated beyond doubt he is arrested. He may then have one or several preliminary hearings, depending upon the complexity of his case. After the hearings are completed, and if nothing has developed to alter his case materially, he has his first or preliminary trial. He may have more than one preliminary trial.

He is finally tried before a formally organized court which has the power to pass a decision after a council deliberation. His sentence however must be ratified by the highest authority of the area which in Shanghai is the Military Control Commission.

However, this is not all. Before final ratification takes place, there is a further check provided to ensure that each case is justly handled. As you

Revolutionary Elements

on a jail to get out prisoners or the organizer or planner of a jail-break from within shall be sentenced to death or life in prison; others actively participating shall be sentenced for more than three years.

Article 13. Anyone hiding or covering up counter-revolutionary criminals shall be sentenced to prison below 10 years; serious offences shall be punished by sentences above 10 years, life imprisonment or death.

Article 14. Those who break these regulations, under one of the following conditions, shall be considered for a lightening, reduction or exemption from punishment:

1) Automatically and sincerely repent to the people's government;

2) One who before or after his disclosure, or being reported, had sincerely repented and showed a good record;

3) One who was oppressed or deceived by counter-revolutionary elements and acted against his own will;

4) Those whose counter-revolutionary crimes were not very serious before liberation and who have actually repented after liberation and have severed relations with counter-revolutionary organizations.

Article 15. Anyone who commits more than one criminal act, aside from death or life imprisonment, shall be sentenced for the sum total of years accumulated by his crimes or according to the number of years of the highest single sentence.

Article 16. Other criminals with counter-revolution as the object, but not stipulated in these regulations, are punishable in accordance with the suitable stipulations of these regulations.

Article 17. Criminals under these regulations shall be deprived of political rights and their property may be completely or partially confiscated.

Article 18. Counter-revolutionary crimes committed before the enforcement of these regulations are also punishable according to the stipulation of these regulations.

Article 19. All persons have the right to disclose and give information against counter-revolutionary criminals to the people's government but cannot falsely accuse because of personal grudges.

Article 20. Criminals under these regulations shall be examined and decided upon according to these regulations, and under the military control period by headquarters of various military areas, military control committees or military tribunals organized by bandit-suppression organizations.

Article 21. These regulations are effective on the date of promulgation, after approval by the Central People's Government Committee.

(Note: These regulations were approved by the Central People's Government Committee on February 20, 1951 and were put into effect under the order of Chairman Mao Tze-tung on February 21, 1951.)

Review Translation

know, Shanghai has had a series of district and all-city Peoples Representatives' Conferences which have resulted in the establishment of district consultative councils and the municipal consultative council.

Each of the city's 30 district councils has appointed a special Examination Committee, while the municipal council has named a higher, all-city Examination Committee for Counter-Revolutionary Cases.

These examination committees have several powers and functions. 1) They examine all cases before they are submitted for final approval to the MCC. 2) They have a right to send an observer to any trial and to examine any documents used in the trial. 3) In important or complicated cases they have the right to appoint one of their members as an associate judge to participate in the actual trial. 4) If they are not satisfied with the evidence, they may request further investigation and postponement of decision. Supplementary facts either for or against the accused are welcomed by the government. 5) They may recommend reconsideration of the judgment, requesting either leniency or heavier punishment.

In actual practice the committees have made not a few suggestions for alteration in the decisions of the courts.

Recently hundreds of cases have been examined at joint sessions of the district committees, including the all-city Examination Committee. Their opinions are highly valued by the courts.

* * *

QUESTION: What type of people are members of the examination committees?

ANSWER: The committees are quite representative. They include people from virtually all walks of life and from all four of the classes making up the United Front.

The all-city Examination Committee, for example, includes such outstanding local citizens as Wang Yuin-seng, editor of the Ta Kung Pao, Miss Hu Tze-yin, well-known local businesswoman and general-secretary of the Federation of Industry and Commerce; Professor Lu Yi-tao, eminent biologist; Yung I-jen, of the Sung Sing Cotton Mills; Wu Yuin-tsu and O. S. Liu, well-known local manufacturers; Chang Chin-yi, dean of the University of Shanghai; Y. T. Wu, publication secretary of the National Committee of the YMCA, Cora Deng, general secretary of the National Committee of the YWCA; Miss Han Hsueh-chang, well-known Shanghai woman lawyer; 74 year-old Kiang Yung, one of the best known jurists in China who was a justice of the highest tribunal in the Ching Dynasty; and many others.

* * *

QUESTION: What is the legal position of these examination committees? They do not seem to be part of the regular legal set-up.

ANSWER: It is true that they are not regular legal organizations. However, it should be remembered that these are special trials conducted by special tribunals for a special purpose. You might say that these examination committees have two main functions. First, since these trials are of particular significance, the authorities desire that they be carried out very carefully. The government has ordered that not one guilty person is to go unpunished and not one innocent person is to be punished.

Thus, the examination committees provide a sort of extra special check to make sure that all cases are properly handled.

Second, these committees provide a further direct link between the machinery of government and the people. Through these committees, the people place their own chosen representatives right in the court rooms to listen, recommend and report back on the proceedings They are highly emblematic of the democratic process in an era of new democracy.

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QUESTION: One further point we would like clarified in this connection has to do with the gathering and presenting of evidence. Since the numbers being tried are sizeable and the special tribunals numerous, how is the evidence gathered?

ANSWER: There are thousands of people working on these trials, gathering evidence, sifting fact from rumor and possible false accusations, cataloguing the material and so on.

The government is naturally in possession of a mine of information on the activities of many of the leading counter-revolutionary elements over a large area and stretching back many years. In addition, the authorities have received tens of thousands of letters and oral reports from victims or relatives of victims in the period since the establishment of the People's Government. People who had suffered in silence for years because of their inability to obtain redress from previous governments, which worked hand in glove with these gangster elements, have been quick to report their grievances to the new government which is their own.

It is upon the basis of such primary information that the special tribunal authorities start to work. All reports must be cross checked, loose ends must be tied up and so on. The government has instructed that the prosecuting authorities may not present any evidence which they cannot prove beyond doubt. If, for example, a report says that an agent committed a crime against a man who no longer resides in Shanghai, the victim or his family must be found before any credence can be attached to the report.

Investigators from Shanghai have made trips to widely separated provinces to locate witnesses and gather first hand information. In this process much valuable information is exchanged between

the authorities of the different areas. In addition, if agents rounded up in one city are known to have operated in other places, officials in these cities are appraised of his arrest. Meanwhile, wanted lists are circulated from area to area so that it is extremely difficult for wanted men to escape.

* * *

QUESTION: You previously said that the government was distinguishing between ordinary criminals and those who commit criminal acts for purposes of disruption and on the instructions of the KMT or foreign imperialists. Could you elaborate on this point a bit?

ANSWER: The government is very careful in drawing the line between counter-revolutionary criminals and ordinary criminals. The authorities must be able to prove beyond doubt that a robber, say, is in liaison with the KMT or an imperialist power and that he robbed not just for money but as part of an organized plan to create disorder and public unrest. If they cannot prove this, then he is tried in the regular criminal courts for punishment.

The average criminal is naturally backward politically. However, he is not considered a counter-revolutionary element unless it is proved that he is in league with the organized counter-revolutionary effort directed by the KMT and American-generated agencies.

This is a very important distinction and it is necessary for the authorities to be absolutely certain of a suspect's background. Take rumor-mongering, for instance. A disgruntled, backward individual who repeats all the baseless rumors he hears should be reprimanded by his family members and neighbors who should make every effort to get him to study the new situation and change his outlook. However, a special agent whose job is to manufacture and spread alarming rumors is quite another type and his case falls within the province of the special tribunals.

There is one more point which I would like to make. You asked before about the public meetings before which some of the convicted agents are brought. It is a mistake to call these meetings trials, as they are partly a means of publicizing the work already done by the tribunals and of bringing home to the widest possible section of the public the atrocious nature and possible damage of the offenses of these special agents if left unpunished.

These meetings, which have been held in the Canidrome in Shanghai are officially called the Shanghai Enlarged Joint Meeting of People's Representatives' Conferences. As such they are attended by the 700-odd members of the all-city People's Representatives' Conference and the 10,000 members of the district People's Representatives' Conferences. A number of specially invited guests from various representative organizations also attended these meetings.

More than 1,000,000 people listened to the proceedings over the radio as they were broadcast and re-broadcast over all local stations and, in some districts, piped directly into the streets by loud speakers. More than 100,000 Shanghai housewives gathered in neighborhood radio-listening circles instead of sewing circles. One wouldn't have believed this possible five years ago!

The last meeting, on May 30, heard a reviewing of the cases of eight counter-revolutionary elements. In addition to a presentation of the evidence, the court's findings and so on, the accused were confronted with their accusers, who were either their victims or, in the case of murder, the victim's next of kin.

These meetings have a very important function in that they provide an opportunity for all the elected representatives of the people of Shanghai to obtain a real view of a cross section of these counter-revolutionary racketeers. They are thus better able to report back to their electorates in the various districts of the city.

* * *

QUESTION: What would you say has been the overall effect of this campaign to round up counter-revolutionary elements?

ANSWER: The effects have been numerous and undoubtedly extremely beneficial. First, of course, the country's security and prosperity is enhanced with the execution of the ringleaders and punishment and/or re-education of the less important agents.

It has further strengthened the United Front which is composed of the four classes which make up the "people" as opposed to the "people's enemies" who are the counter-revolutionaries.

Last and of prime importance, the effect upon the people themselves cannot be underestimated. Here in Shanghai, for instance, following the arrest of some of the more notorious "tigers" and "wolves," whole families—even whole neighborhoods—have gone to the police stations in a body to express their thanks and to ask that the accused never be let loose to terrorize the district again. In some lanes the people said that although the city had been liberated for two years, their district had not been really liberated until the local bad elements had been arrested.

The cleaning out of the gangsters and racketeers from the cities can be likened in some respects to the rounding up of the local bullies and running dogs of the landlords in the countryside. While in the past the real oppressors were the US-backed KMT officials and the big shots, it was through their agents that the mass of the people felt the oppression. Thus, for the people, full liberation and security cannot come until the last of these bad elements have been cleaned out.

A Model Farmer:

Li Shun-ta

By Hwang Shar

(Translated by Mao Tien-hsien from the *New Observer*)

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Li Shun-ta and his family of five were forced to pack up their scanty belongings, consisting of some tattered clothes, ragged bedding, a few bowls and some chopsticks, and leave their native village in famine-stricken Honan province. After an arduous journey they reached a small out-of-the-way spot in a desolate valley in the P'ing-shun district of Shansi province—West River village.

In the old days, West River village was a place "where the mountains are high and the soil thin, the most impoverished spot in the district." It was like thousands of other impoverished hamlets across the face of China where the poor had no place in the old society and it was with great difficulty that Li Shun-ta and his family were able to settle dow there. Up to liberation there were 20 families in the village. Six families served as hired hands, seven were tenant farmers, and the rest could scarcely eke out half a year's food for a year's work. Like Li Shun-ta, 17 of the families came from Honan.

It was not through choice that the peasants stayed in this barren area but there was nothing else to do. To get permission to settle on this hilly soil meant begging and kowtowing to the landlords. Farming was not easy. First the stones on the hills had to be dug up and the land was tilled bit by bit. It was only by the sweat of their brow that the newcomers succeeded in harvesting their crops.

The fruit of the peasants' labor mainly ended up in the landlords' granaries. One year Li Shun-ta rented five *mou* of land on the side of a hill. He harvested eight *piculs* of rice but was forced to hand over six to his landlord. His family half starved until the next spring. At one point they were so hungry that his mother gave him a sack and urged him to go out and borrow some food. On arriving at the landlord's house Li was overwhelmed by the angry questioning of his master and did not dare say a word. He returned home with an empty sack.

Looking back, Li has said, "Life in those days really was terrible. We were scared by the barking of dogs because it might mean the landlord was coming to collect payment."

Improvements Begin

The first sign of new times came with the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. The Eighth Route Army came to the village and organized a people's government. From then on, with the success of many new policies such as reduction in rent, agrarian reform, production campaigns, and steps to lighten the burden of the poor, the barren valley began to change drastically.

In 1942 the P'ing-shun district was struck by a severe famine. At this critical time Chairman Mao Tse-tung had set forth proposals for overcoming difficulties at a model laborers' conference convened in the liberated border area of Shensi, Kansu, and Ninghsia provinces (Shen-Kan-Ning Border Area.

Li Shun-ta, in accordance with the call "Organize ourselves for self-relief through production," organized a mutual-aid group of six in his village. The group reclaimed seven mou of wasteland in eight days and gathered a large quantity of firewood and other fuel, amounting to about 17,000 *catties*.

This initial achievement encouraged the villagers to practice "self-relief through production" and demonstrated the advantages of organization. As a result, they began to participate actively in the mutual-aid groups. Accepting Chairman Mao's call, they conquered the famine despite a shortage of both manpower and agricultural implements. Although at first it was not an easy matter to organize the villagers, gradually Li Shun-ta succeeded in forming a well-knit organization capable of solving the village's many difficulties.

In the beginning the hard-working peasants were of the opinion that to take part in mutual-aid groups would not benefit the individual. Thus, a method of keeping score according to work done was adopted and the more skilful reaped more benefits. Regarding cooperation, at first there were quite a few remarks made about women cultivating rice sprouts. "What can those women do?" was a favorite.

An old peasant, Niu Yung-ching, without bothering to make a fuss went directly with some women in his group and began working in the fields at cultivating rice sprouts. The women in the group learned quickly. The other women were soon affected and a general improvement in their technique was achieved.

As a result of such reasonable policies, all 20 families in the village, except for the family of one widow who needs help now and then from her relatives, have steadfastly participated in the mutual-aid groups down to the present.

Under the leadership of Li Shun-ta, West River village no longer is poverty stricken. However, he still is not satisfied and has said, "We can never stop by merely turning our impoverished valley into a fertile one. What we want is to become more and more prosperous until this barren hill is completely transformed into a treasure-house."

An Example for Others

To carry out this task it is necessary to improve farming technique and so Li has brought forth the

slogan, "People can turn over, so can the land." He has taught all the inhabitants of his village by his own example and has broken down the conservative conception that "farming only can be successful through manpower and not through one's dexterity." Li's experience in cultivating rice sprouts is an example of his influence on the West River villagers.

In cultivating rice sprouts Li discovered the proper distance needed for sprouts growing in ladder-shaped land, elevated land and on slopes. He corrected the previously mistaken conception that the more seeds the peasants sowed the larger the harvest they would reap. As a consequence, harvests have increased.

Taking the theory that "a fat baby comes from a healthy mother" Li suggested that seeds be selected from grain already growing in the fields. After one group had carried this out they held an exhibit in the field and encouraged the village inhabitants to look at the results. Ever since that time this has been the method of selecting seeds.

In 1946 when the government exhorted them to grow "Golden Queen" corn, the peasants hesitated because they had never done this before and thought that they might not be successful. Li Shun-ta experimented on his own field with the result that he harvested one *picul* more per *mou* than with ordinary seeds. Following this successful demonstration, he gathered his fellow villagers together and let them look his product over so as to effectively publicize this new strain of corn.

The following year "Golden Queen" corn was planted on 47 *mou* of land throughout the village and when the harvest came around 70 *piculs* and five bushels of corn more were gathered than at any time in the past.

New Methods Used

When the villagers had no faith in the proposed new method of dipping seeds in warm water before sowing, Li persuaded them to do so. This was only possible after two years of experimentation when he could present the doubters with visual proof of the benefits.

In order to transform the impoverished hilly sites into a fertile area it is necessary to utilize to the fullest the slopes which are especially suitable for raising cattle and planting trees. In the past the entire village owned only 15 head of cattle, but now the number has increased to 148. Sheep have increased from 50 to 127 head, while chickens and hogs have increased in great numbers.

Today all the slopes are thickly wooded with fruit trees yielding peaches, walnuts and other products every year. Three years after the reforestation of these once barren slopes the revenue obtained from timber, fruit and cattle alone was 60 percent of the total agricultural revenue.

A prosperous and lively air permeates West-River village: there are new houses to be found, cattle graze all along the hills, children's voices can be heard as they practice reading in the primary school, adults attend special literacy classes.

This transformation is closely integrated with the leadership of Li Shun-ta. His attitude as leader has been "We consult with one another when there are difficulties, we have a common goal and always cooperate, and we criticize as well as praise." Thus, in the village the mutual-help groups, with their democratic system of criticism and self-criticism, develop rapidly.

* * *

LI Shun-ta's family is a typical revolutionary family with 12 members, of whom seven are Communists. A home conference is held every three months during which discussions are held on each member's achievement in farming and faults in daily life. Criticism and opinions regarding each other are offered. With this democratic system as foundation, Li's family is solidly knit, congenial and hard working.

At the beginning of every farming season a home conference is held in order to map out projects for the whole family as well as individual tasks. Each family member has a reasonable share of the responsibility. For example, Li Shun-ta himself, his younger brother and a hired hand are in charge of agricultural production and the transport of cattle while his wife, sister-in-law and younger sister, under the leadership of Li's mother, carry out the domestic duties, look after the poultry and pigs, and do the weaving. Thus, in putting everything in good order each member of the household does his or her share of the labor.

Li Shun-ta has led all the inhabitants of his village into a new era of agricultural prosperity. The total amount of the village's products exceeds the pre-war total by 70 percent.

Countrywide Challenge

Li recently challenged all the farmers in the country to attain a standard of 378 *catties* of rice for each *mou* of land. This figure is 108.4 percent of the average amount before the war.

In order to carry out his own challenge Li has listed five guarantees for fulfillment. Foremost among these are the strengthening of patriotic education and acquiring culture through study.

As soon as Li Shun-ta's challenge was issued it was eagerly taken up by model farm workers throughout the country. When 717 model farm workers, who were conferring on 1951 production problems in northern Szechuen province, heard the news they immediately responded.

As a result of the encouragement of all of China's model laborers, as well as Li Shun-ta's challenge, the peasants of China can paintakingly work to increase production and improve their livelihood, secure in the knowledge that, as masters of their own fate, success will be theirs.

The End of Wall Street in Shanghai

C. D. LING

ON December 28, 1950, the people's government placed all American property in China under military control and established a licensing system for all American bank accounts in China. This action was taken in view of the freezing of Chinese property in America and the US government's embargo preventing American ships from calling at Chinese ports. Further, it was felt that such action was necessary to forestall any possibility of American economic sabotage within Chinese territory.

Two days following issuance of the order, the two American-owned utility companies in Shanghai —the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Telephone Company—were placed under military control.

These two companies are the largest American enterprises in China. Their history is the history of American economic penetration in China. Through these two companies—both of which are controlled by J. P. Morgan interests—tens of millions of US dollars have been pumped out of the country.

* * *

Shanghai Power Company

ALTHOUGH the Shanghai Power Company has been known as an American company, operated by Americans, it was actually established mainly with Chinese capital.

In 1929 the old International Settlement sold the city power plant to the American and Foreign Power Company, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Company (EBASCO) which is a J. P. Morgan holding company. In payment for the power installations EBASCO paid the Shanghai Municipal Council 81,000,000 silver *taels* or approximately US$50,000,000. The money was paid in four instalments.

EBASCO paid the first instalment of 30,000,000 *taels* out of its own funds and received preferred shares and debentures of equal value. In addition it received 3,000,000 shares of ordinary or common stock which has no par value.

In order to meet the other instalments, EBASCO issued preferred shares and debentures for public sale. These shares and debentures proved to be quite popular and were mostly sold in Shanghai. These issues were in fact so popular that EBASCO not only raised enough money to meet the three instalments due but also was able to reimburse itself most of the original 30,000,000 *taels* down payment.

An analysis of the total capital of the Shanghai Power Company reveals that only about US$5,000,000 was actually invested by EBASCO, while the bulk of the capital was subscribed by Chinese. Of the 220,000 shares of *Taels* 6 preferred stock, 49.6 percent was subscribed by Chinese, while the remainder was subscribed by individuals of various nationalities. None of these shares are held by EBASCO. Of the bogus CNC$88,000,000 of debentures, 31.1 percent are owned or should be owned by Chinese. The remainder was subscribed by various other individuals. Again, none of these debentures is owned by EBASCO.

The device by which the Morgan interests maintained control—and for all practical purposes ownership—of the Shanghai Power Company illustrates one of the methods used by American economic imperialism to milk China in order to obtain "super" profits.

The key to control was the 3,000,000 shares of common stock. When EBASCO repaid itself its original investment out of the monies received from the sale of preferred stock and debentures, it kept all of the common stock. According to the by-laws of the power company—which, of course, were drawn up by EBASCO—only the holders of common stock are entitled to vote and participate in the management of the company. The holders of the other stocks and debentures have no voting rights.

The only possible explanation of why EBASCO was able to pull off such a "steal" lies in the fact that the International Settlement was under the control of the foreign powers, chiefly the British and Americans. The Settlement's governing body at the time was the Shanghai Municipal Council which was chosen by an electorate whose votes were based on property ownership. In those days some dozen of the largest British and American companies controlled the Municipal Council by virtue of their extensive property holdings.

The attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council was also revealed by the nature of the franchise agreement which it signed with the Shanghai Power Company. The agreement conferred on the SPC a monopoly in generation and distribution of power within the International Settlement until 1969, a period of 40 years. Thus, in addition to closing its eyes to the financial shenanigans employed by EBASCO in the financing of its purchase of the city's power installations, the SMC made sure that the Morgan interests would have nothing to fear in the way of competition.

A further indication of the SMC's consideration for the owners of the power company, as opposed to the public, was a clause in the franchise agreement which guaranteed the company a profit rate, after deduction of all expenses, of 10 percent per year.

The circumstances could have scarcely been more favorable to the American investors. They invested only US$5,000,000 and obtained control of a US$50,000,000 corporation, they were protected from competition for 40 years and they were not only insured against losses but were guaranteed a fixed rate of profit!

However, these Wall Street bankers were not satisfied. They wanted even more. Thus, the

Shanghai Power Company, under the control of the Morgans, began to devise ways and means of bypassing the franchise agreement. Under ordinary circumstances a well-integrated installation such as the SPC should have been able to manage its day-to-day technical problems itself. The SPC, however, seemed to be an exception. The most ordinary matters were found to require outside help.

Therefore, the Shanghai Power Company entered into an agreement with another American company, the Phoenix Engineering Company, whereby the latter served as engineering adviser to the former. Practically every piece of necessary technical and engineering work was handled by the Phoenix Company. In addition to paying for each separate piece of advice, the SPC paid a yearly "consultative fee" amounting to two percent of its total annual turnover—an enormous sum—to the Phoenix Company.

The real significance of this agreement came to light only when it was discovered that the Phoenix Engineering Company was also a subsidiary of EBASCO. It thus becomes possible to understand why the Shanghai Power Company was apparently so "unbusiness-like" as to enter into such a disadvantageous agreement with the Phoenix Company. Through its excessive charges for advice, which was frequently unnecessary, the Phoenix Company enabled the Morgan interests to milk the Power Company, thus perpetrating a public fraud and keeping its rate of profit within the 10 percent limits specified by the franchise agreement with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

According to one investigation of the Shanghai Power Company's business condition for 1936, the last pre-Japanese War year, the management claimed a profit of only 8.1 percent. However, after allowing for the various sums "milked" away through the Phoenix Company and in other ways, the actual profit ran close to 40 percent.

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Shanghai Telephone

THE same year that EBASCO bought the International Settlement's power plant and formed the Shanghai Power Company, another of Morgan's international trusts, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, bought the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company.

The Shanghai Telephone Company, as the new company was renamed, was established in a way very much similar to that of the Shanghai Power Company, that is, by utilizing mainly local Chinese capital, with only a relatively small portion being actually invested by the Morgan interests. The total investment was bogus CNC$21,755,050, of which 42.2 percent was supplied by the American monopolists.

As in the case of the Shanghai Power Company, two kinds of stock were isused, preferred stock and common stock. In the issuance of this stock the Morgan interests employed the same device used in the case of the Power Company. Although the money put up by the Americans was less than that advanced by the Chinese, control remained firmly in the hands of International Telephone and Telegraph as it reserved for itself a majority of the "common" or voting stock, while unloading the "preferred" or non-voting stock on the Chinese public. I T & T held 70.5 percent of the common stock, although its total interest in the company was only 37.8 percent.

Franchise agreements providing the same privileges as were bestowed upon the Shanghai Power Company were also granted to the Shanghai Telephone Company by both the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement and the French Municipal Council of the French Concession.

Rush Repair Job on a Generator — Li Hwa

The Shanghai Telephone Company also had its "sister" company, with the connivance of which it was able to drain off excess profits, thus keeping "official" profits within the maximum prescribed by the franchise agreement. The instrument in this case was the China Electric Company, an importer and manufacturer of all kinds of telephone equipment and spare parts and also a subsidiary of I T & T.

Because of the "sisterly" relations between these two subsidiaries of Morgan's international telecommunications monopoly, business transactions were not handled in a normal or businesslike way. The Electric Company, operating under an exclusive agreement with the Shanghai Telephone Company, supplied all needed materials, from the

smallest screw on up to the most complicated equipment for exchanges, at prices which were upon occasion as much as 10 times above the prevailing market prices.

When these charges resulted in so raising the Telephone Company's costs that the latter was unable to make a suitable "official" profit—as was the case immediately following the installation of dial telephones in the city—it could and successfully did demand an increase in telephone rates.

* * *

Real Builders of Utilities

It has been argued by some apologists for these international American monopolies that although they did in fact exploit the Chinese people they at least helped in the industrialization of the country. Such "reasoning" is entirely fallacious in that it overlooks two important factors.

First, by the very nature of their operations—franchise agreements which gave them a monopoly position and engineering and supplying agreements with "sister" foreign companies—the Power Company and the Telephone Company actually prevented, or at the least seriously retarded, the development of similar indigenous industries. The franchise agreements banned competition and thus made it well nigh impossible for Chinese interests to compete in this industrial center of China. Further, the exclusive engineering agreements with foreign firms served to keep advanced technical knowledge in the hands of the Americans, which would not not have been the case had each company organized adequate local engineering sections of its own.

Second, the basis of these two industrial giants is the labor of their workers. The workers are always the real builders. An example of the reliance of such industries upon their workers was the case of the Shanghai Power Company following the Kuomintang bombing of the power plant on February 6, 1950. During the raid the plant was badly damaged and generating capacity was greatly reduced.

Among the equipment seriously damaged was one complicated turbo-generator. In the past the Power Company always engaged engineers from America—hired through the Phoenix Company—to do repair work on this generator. However, in this period of crisis, an old Chinese worker boldly volunteered to tackle the substantial repair job. He finished the job successfully. Even the foreign engineers in the plant, who had always belittled the ability of the Chinese workers and who had done their best to retard their technical development, were forced to acknowledge the worker's talent and skilfulness.

A New Picture

Since the inauguration of military control of the two utility companies, a different picture has emerged. Achievements unheard of in the past are today almost daily occurrences. All sorts of minor and major technical problems which in the past could only be solved with outside assistance are now handled by the workers and technicians as a matter of course.

No longer are the companies run on the basis of dictatorship from the top. Democracy is now the rule. Each company has a "Temporary Management Committee" comprised of the Controling Commissioner, administrative personnel, engineers, labor union representatives, model workers, old workers, etc. This committee acts as a consultative organ through which the initiative and creativeness of all the staff members, and particularly of the workers, is being further stimulated.

"We are now the masters of the enterprise" is the slogan of the workers now that they have begun to take direct part in the management of the Power and Telephone companies. "We believe we are able to run the companies better than the American monopolists," has become a favorite saying among the employees of both utilities.

Under this new management even scrap metal is utilized to the utmost. The "scrap clearing" movement was first started by an old worker of the Riverside Plant of the Power Company who began to salvage usable material from the company's "mountain-sized" pile of neglected scrap. Today this has developed into a widespread movement supported by nearly every worker at the Riverside Plant. The comparison between the old days when the American management went out of its way to increase operating expenses by referring every little problem to the Phoenix Company and today when all have joined in the drive to solve engineering problems internally and to recover as much useful material from the scrap pile as possible is striking.

Recently the workers in both utilities joined the nation-wide campaign for "resisting the US and aiding Korea" by signing a patriotic compact pledging to unite firmly under the leadership of the People's government, Chairman Mao and the Communist Party in order to step up production still further.

The two utility companies have entered into a new era. Gone are the days when these companies were merely instruments whereby the American monopolists lined their pockets. They are now serving in the interest of the people.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for JMP75,000 a year, first class postage included.

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The *Review* now has a limited number of sample copies of the *Guardian* which may be obtained—while the supply lasts—by writing to the *Review* at 160 Yenan Road (E), Shanghai, 0, China.

The New Vietnam United Front

Amalgamation of Lienviet and Vietminh and founding of Lao Dong Party seen as strengthening people's organization in the fight against French colonial rule.

TWO major political achievements in the first half of 1951 have served to strengthen and solidify the Vietnam people's liberation struggle against French colonialism and its American supporters. Aside from the military victories scored by the Vietnamese, the merging of the National Union League (Lienviet) and the Vietnam Independence League (Vietminh) and the founding of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party have been the chief factors in broadening and consolidating the nation-wide united front in the fight for complete liberation from foreign domination.

Lienviet-Vietminh Merge

AT the beginning of March 1951 the two largest mass organizations in Vietnam, the Vietnam and the Lienviet, merged into a single national united bloc—the Lienviet Front. This merger actually had started as early as March 1949 from village to area levels and was completed at top levels this year.

As the liberation war moves rapidly toward a general counter-offensive, the Vietnamese people have found themselves more and more in need of further strength and determination in their struggle. The unification of the nation's two leading political groups has served to strengthen greatly the national united bloc. Prior to the March conference which carried out the merger, much attention was paid throughout Vietnam to the history of both parties and the need for consolidation at this juncture of the liberation war.

The policy of national unity as set forth by the Communist Party of Indo-China from the day of its founding has been aimed at uniting the entire people and has constituted one of the most important tasks of the Vietnamese revolution.

Although the Vietminh, founded in 1941, was a broad front, including workers, peasants, petty bourgeois, intellectuals, rich peasants and patriotic landlords, it was unable to serve all strata of the people. Thus the Lienviet came into being in May 1946 determined to materialize a real national unity capable of smashing the design of the French imperialists to reconquer Vietnam after VJ Day.

Both the Vietminh and the Lienviet had a common aim which was to wipe out foreign aggression and reconstruct the nation. Each played its part in the liberation struggle, but the very fact of their co-existence found them overlapping one another at times. Both groups had been working toward a merger since 1949.

Union Necessary

A union became more necessary than ever in view of the present stage of the war in Vietnam. As the defeats inflicted on the French colonialists have grown in scope, the US government has been attempting to sabotage the unity of the Vietnamese people by working through the French in consolidating the puppet authorities, recruiting gangsters and terrorists, and organizing anti-national parties and groups aimed at undermining the people's strength.

In the face of such disruptive actions the most urgent task for the liberation movement was to strengthen unity by forming a single bloc and transforming the entire nation into one solid force. Moreover, the present strong drive toward a general counter-offensive on the military front requires the greatest efforts of the whole population and the forming of a solid front which can easily pool all the people's abilities into the liberation war so as to achieve complete victory. And finally, the united front of the Vietnam people will have to fight hand in hand with the forces of all democratic countries throughout the world for the defense of world peace.

The manifesto issued by the National Congress to Merge the Vietminh and the Lienviet League states: "The long term resistance of the Vietnamese people is moving toward a decisive stage. Early in 1951 Vietnam's independence was recognized by the Soviet Union, China and other people's democracies. At the end of last year, the Vietnam army and people smashed open the French colonialists' blockade along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Early this year we annihilated an important part of the enemy's main forces in the midlands of North Vietnam. These victories are boosting our preparations for an early general counter-offensive.

"In face of these developments the French colonialists are making all-out efforts to fill up their much depleted ranks, to consolidate their puppet government, and are using all foul means to carry out their policy of dividing our people. For their part, the American imperialists are increasing their aid to the French colonists in their aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia with the aim of turning the three countries into bases for aggression on China and for the starting of a new world war.

"In face of this situation the National Congress to Merge the Vietminh and the Lienviet Leagues has further strengthened the broad national united bloc of the Vietnamese people in view of a long drawn-out resistance. It has completed the merging of the Vietminh and the Lienviet organizations into a single united front of Vietnam called the Lienviet Front.

"The Lienviet Front embraces all patriotic organizations and individuals in Vietnam irrespective of sex, age, class, religion and nationality. It is the largest organization of the Vietnamese people, an ally of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, a part of the world peace front. It aims at wiping out the French colonialists, defeating the American interventionists, punishing the traitors, building up an independent, unified, democratic, free, prosperous and powerful Vietnam and contributing to the defense of world peace and democracy. . . "

* * *

Workers Party Formed

FROM February 11 to February 19 a National Congress to found

the Vietnam Lao Dong Party (a party of the working class) met in North Vietnam. This marked a milestone in the development of the working class movement in that nation. As stated in the manifesto issued by the new party: "The forces of our resistance spring from the people. Over 90 percent of our people are working people, that is, workers, peasants and intellectual workers. Thus, the working people are the main driving force of our armed resistance and of our national construction."

At present the chief tasks of the Vietnam working class and working people are to unite all the people, carry the liberation war to complete victory, build an independent, united, democratic, strong and prosperous Vietnam, and to realize fully a people's democracy so as to advance gradually into socialism. In view of these vital tasks, the working people of Vietnam have founded a thoroughly revolutionary party; the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, whose predecessor was the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Party's Policy

A summary of the points laid down in February as to the Lao Dong Party's policy affords a clear understanding of the present status and trend of the Vietnam liberation movement.

1) Fighting to Complete Victory: " . . . The central task of the resistance from the present time till final victory is to complete the preparations for and to launch a victorious counter-offensive. In order to win complete victory it is necessary to mobilize manpower, material and financial resources for the War of Resistance in accordance with the slogan. 'All for the front, all for victory'. . . "

2) Consolidating the People's Rule: " . . . The people's rule relies on the national united front based on the alliance between the workers, peasants and intellectual workers, and is under the leadership of the working class . . . Our people's rule owes its strength to the active participation and support of the people, to the leadership of the working class and to the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union, China and other People's Democracies . . . "

3) Consolidating the National United Front: " . . . In order to consolidate the national united front, we must complete the merger of the Vietminh and the Lienviet; consolidate the alliance of workers, peasants and intellectual workers as a solid basis for the Front; mobilize all circles of the bourgeois and the landlords to participate actively in the Lienviet Front; develop the organizations of the Front in the temporarily enemy-occupied areas, in the areas inhabited by religious groups and by the national minorities; consolidate the Party's leadership in the national united front . . . "

4) Building Up and Developing the People's Army: "The Vietnam Army is a people's army organized, maintained and assisted by, and fighting for the people. It is national, popular and democratic in character . . . In order to build up and develop the people's army, we must develop the local people's armed militia groups and guerillas in the villages so as continually to replenish our regular army . . . "

5) Developing the Economy: "Our economic policy now is to increase production so as to meet the demands of the War of Resistance and to raise the living standard of the people, benefiting both the government and private individuals, and both labor and capital. In the present stage, while special attention must be paid to the development of agriculture, we must develop industry, handicrafts, and home trade. We must establish and develop trade relations with friendly countries, and lay the basis for a state economy. With regard to the national bourgeois, our Party encourages, assists and guides it in its enterprises . . . "

6) Carrying Out Agrarian Reform: The policy at present aims mainly at carrying out the reduction of land rent and interest, as well as other reforms such as: "Regulation of the land-rent system; provisional allocation of the land formerly owned by the imperialists and traitors to the poorer peasants and families of disabled ex-servicemen and war dead; redistribution of communal lands; appropriate use of land belonging to absentee landlords and of wasteland...." Such reforms are to be thoroughly carried out so as to improve the living conditions of the peasants and mobilize the majority to participate actively in the liberation war.

Photo shows the joint conference of the three national united fronts of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos meeting. The banners above heads of delegates read: 'Unite the forces of the peoples of the world in defense of peace. Oppose the imperialist warmongers!"

7) **Developing Culture and Education:** "In order to train new men and new cadres and to push forward the war of resistance and national construction, it is necessary to wipe out the remnants of colonial and feudal culture and education, and develop a national, scientific and popular culture and education . . . "

8) **The Party's Stand Toward Religion:** "The Vietnam Lao Dong Party respects and guarantees the freedom of religious belief of the people. It opposes the French imperialists' policy of utilizing religion to deceive the people and to split the National United Front of Vietnam."

9) **The Party's Policy Toward the Nationalities:** . . . "seeks to raise the living standards of the national minorities, to help them progress in all spheres of activity, to ensure their participation in the government and the use of their own language for their education in their own areas."

10) **Policy Concerning the Temporarily Enemy - Occupied Areas and the Newly-Liberated Areas:** ". . . work in the enemy-occupied areas consists in bringing about a broad unity between all strata of the people, intensifying and extending guerilla warfare, building up and consolidating the people's rule, destroying the puppet administrations and shattering the ranks of the puppet troops, mobilizing the people to struggle against the enemy's oppression and exploitation. . . . With regard to the newly-liberated areas, we must pay great attention to the realization of unity among the whole population, to the question of ensuring the people's security to vigilance against traitors and their extermination, to rehabilitation of the economy."

11) **External Policy:** "Vietnam's external policy must be based on the principle of mutual respect for national independence and territorial integrity, equality of rights and defense of world peace and democracy. Consequently it is necessary for Vietnam to consolidate her friendly relations with the Soviet Union, China and other people's democracies, to support actively the national liberation movements of colonial and semi-colonial countries and to establish relations with all countries that are willing to respect Vietnam's national sovereignty on the basis of freedom, equality and mutual benefit . . . "

12) **Policy Toward Laos and Cambodia:** "The people of Vietnam must unite closely with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia and give them every assistance in the common struggle against imperialist aggression, for the complete liberation of Indo-China and for the defense of world peace. In the common interests of the three peoples, the people of Vietnam are willing to enter into long-term cooperation with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia. . . . "

13) **Policy Toward Foreign Nationals:** "Those foreign nationals who respect Vietnam law are assured of the safety of their lives and properties, and they have the right to reside and carry on business in Vietnam . . . "

14) **The Struggle for World Peace and Democracy:** "To fight for the defense of world peace and democracy is an international task of the people of Vietnam. To fight against the imperialist aggressors is the most active means whereby our people can fulfill this task. . . . "

15) **Patriotic Emulation:** "The patriotic emulation campaign is a nation-wide movement . . . mainly aiming at checking three enemies: illiteracy, famine and foreign aggression. The army, rural areas, enterprises, schools and organizations are the main places where the emulation campaign is to be carried out . . . "

* * *

THE formation of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party along with the merging of the Vietminh and Lienviet Leagues into the all-powerful and unified Lienviet Front manifests the accelerated rate of the Vietnamese people's liberation movement.

Since these events took place early this year signal victories have been scored on the military front and more are in store as plans for an all-out general counter-offensive get under way. With this counter-offensive will come the sweeping away of French colonialism which has been fastened on Vietnam for almost 100 years. The two major political achievements of the Vietnamese people this February and March have meant still another nail in the coffin of US and French imperialism, not only in Vietnam but all over Southeast Asia.

During the conference of the three united fronts the delegates unanimously signed the appeal for the signing of a five-power world peace pact. Photo shows Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Viet-Nam Lao Dong Party, signing the appeal.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Depurging War Criminals

AS the US goes forward with its plan for a separate peace treaty with Japan, excluding the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, the process of "forgiving" thousands of war criminals has been stepped up.

On May 17, *Reuter* reported from Tokyo: "Many thousands of former members of the Kempeitai (military police), the Japanese Intelligence Services, nationalist and secret societies will be freed from the purge soon, the authoritative newspaper *Asahi* said today.

"The paper said that 140,000 out of a total of 190,000 were still on the purge list and would be cleared in a purge revision during the months of June and July. . . . The *Asahi* predicted that about 40,000 would be cleared from the military purge, including many of the rank of major and all captains and ranks below. Almost all Kempeitai members would be cleared . . . and nearly all former members of secret and nationalist societies would be released from the purge with the exception of former executives."

"Liberating" of purged Japanese armed forces officers has become the vogue in Japan. On June 3, *Pan Asia News Agency* reported from "Tokyo:" . . . the latest talks on the depurge question between the Japanese government and SCAP led to the understanding that the following would probably be launched in the list of purgees to be liberated:

"A total of 89,500 professional navy and army officers, gendarmes and members of military intelligence; a total of 2,100 members of the ultranationalistic, terroristic and secret patriotic organizations; some 31,200 members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Greater Japan Political Association; a total of 250 executives of financial and development coompanies and organizatins stationed abroad during the war; 20 administrative chiefs for overseas areas under Japan's occupation during the war; some 320 members of the former special thought police."

With regard to the Japanese thought police, a June 8 dispatch from Tokyo found *PANA* reporting, "High officials of Japan's notorious 'thought police' will be returned to active civil life again if current plans of the Japanese government are put into effect. The Special Cabinet Advisory Committee charged with studying the question of lifting the purge ban decided yesterday to recommend that all former 'thought police' officials be released from present purge restrictions. . .. ."

On October 4, 1945, it should be recalled, a SCAP directive purged more than 40,000 government officials concerned with organizing, directing and administering the thought police. These special police were concerned with keeping a watch over the Japanese people in their political thought and activities. They investigated and dealt with cases in which the suspect was believed to hold ideas different from those propagated by the Japanese militarists and government.

Meanwhile, reports from Tokyo reveal that the Americans have been making use of notorious Japanese military personnel. US occupation headquarters in Japan includes an organization known as KATO which includes people such as ex-Lieutenant-generals Senzo Kamada, Seizo, Arisue, Ryukichi Tanaka, Eiichi Tatsumi and ex-Lieutnent-colonel Hiramu Onodera. The main purpose of this organization is to collect information and conduct research on China and the Soviet Union.

Among the high-ranking military officers of the old days who have been collected by the Yoshida government for reviving Japanese militarism, is Torashiro Kawabe, former military attache to the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union, and later in Germany. Kawabe is a representative of the Japanese warlords and is now participating in work connected with a separate peace treaty and the rearmament of Japan.

* * *

JOHN Foster Dulles, Truman's Wall Street man for carving out a separate Japanese peace treaty, spent early June laying down the law to America's "ally" Great Britain. Dulles turned up in London after reports of British reluctance over some US points in the separate peace plan. On June 5, *UP* reported from London that "agreement had been reached that a rearmed Japan should be included in a collective security system for the Pacific." Regarding London's attitude, Dulles was "very happy."

That America was determined to run the show in the Japan molded out of Washington's separate treaty was seen in Dulles' statement: "It is generally agreed it would be more dangerous to allow Japan to have adequate forces of her own for her own security than it would be for them to work collectively with a security force contributed by other countries."

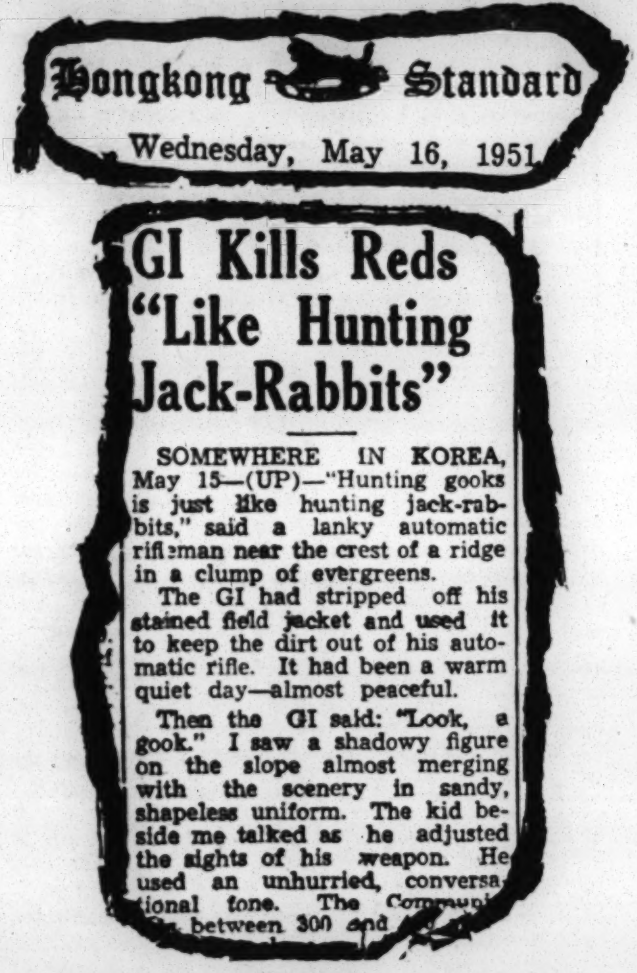
With American troops making up the bulk of "Allied forces" in Japan, Dulles was being less than subtle in remarking that the American peace treaty would give Japan back her sovereignty but at the same time provide for the stationing of "Allied troops" in Japan.

Despite the death and destruction wrought on Asia during the war, Dulles told reporters in London, "Imposition of reparations would mean that Japan would succumb to economic depression and become prey to Communism. That has been generally agreed." Once again Washington was laying down the line that Japan was in no position to pay reparations.

On June 11, *AP* reported from Moscow that the Soviet Union had called for a Japanese peace conference to be held in July or August of this year with representativeese of all nations whose armed

forces fought against the Japanese participating. The Soviet government handed the US Ambassador in Moscow a 19-page answer to the US reply of May 19 to previous Soviet comments on a peace treaty with Japan.

In addition to reiterating its view that a Council of Foreign Ministers meeting with representatives of the USSR, US, Great Britain and the People's Republic of China are the proper organs for preparing a Japanese peace treaty, the Soviet communication also declared the US statement that the USSR was in the war against Japan only six days is a slanderous distortion. It said the USSR entered the war exactly on schedule as agreed and without postponement and said that Soviet Army waged bloody battles against the Japanese Kwantung Army not for six days but for an entire month since it refused to surrender. The Soviet Army destroyed 22 divisions of the Japanese Army in Manchuria and took prisoner 600,000 Japanese soldiers and officers. In addition, the Soviet communication to the US Ambassador in Moscow stated the USSR maintained up to 40 divisions in the Far East from 1941 to 1945, which was a direct help to China and the United States.



Hongkong Standard

Wednesday, May 16, 1951

GI Kills Reds "Like Hunting Jack-Rabbits"

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, May 15—(UP)—"Hunting gooks is just like hunting jack-rabbits," said a lanky automatic rifleman near the crest of a ridge in a clump of evergreens.

The GI had stripped off his stained field jacket and used it to keep the dirt out of his automatic rifle. It had been a warm quiet day—almost peaceful.

Then the GI said: "Look, a gook." I saw a shadowy figure on the slope almost merging with the scenery in sandy, shapeless uniform. The kid beside me talked as he adjusted the sights of his weapon. He used an unhurried, conversational tone. The Commun[illegible] between 300 and [illegible]

This clipping may partially explain why the Koreans and Chinese fail to be impressed by Washington's official claims of bringing American-style "democracy" and "civilization" to Korea.

The fact that a United Press correspondent found such a story "news worthy" and that his editors saw fit to distribute it throughout Asia is in itself revealing.

For another view of what some Americans—who have perhaps seen a little more than UP's sniper—think of the Korean war, turn to pages 20-21. And for another view by Americans who have not seen—and do not wish to see—anything of the Korean war, see box on following page.

And where does this leave United Press? Right in the front row of the war mongers who are willing to use such fascist tricks as appeals to racial prejudice in their efforts to popularize a most unpopular war of aggression.

US Bases in Philippines

AMERICA is pressing the Quirino government to intensify the strengthening and expansion of US military bases in the Philippines. At the same time reports from the islands themselves reveal that the Quirino regime is coming more and more under American control.

On April 25, *Telepress* reported that American ambassador Myron M. Cowen declared that the US government had decided to supply the Philippines with American "aid," on the condition that the Philippine government use it for promoting US military operations in the Far East and Asia. Cowen urged the Philippine government to begin at once to carry out the plan to which it had agreed that the US will establish new air bases and other strategic installations, and, if necessary, will reinforce the American garrison forces in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the US has been buying up large areas of land in the neighborhood of Clark Airfield, at Sangley Point on Manila Bay, and on Subic Bay since 1947. Ever since the total collapse, of the Chiang regime in China in 1949, the US has speeded up "arrangements" with the Quirino government. An agreement on June 17, 1950, called for US development of Sangley Point into a first-class navy and army base. Following the US aggression in Korea, the US added a further area of 40,000 square meters to Sangley Point to make it a landing base for jet and navy planes. Last November 17, American Secretary of the Navy Matthews made arrangements for the expansion of the installations of that base and for the construction of 11 more bases at Lamon Bay and other points.

UP reported in February of this year that the House of Representatives had endorsed a $35,000,000 plan for extending bases in the Philippines. In April the National Association of Manufacturers, organ of American big business, called for military aid for the Philippines "to help maintain law and order and the establishment of a cooperative US-Philippine economic program," *UP* reported from Washington on April 14.

Quirino has shown himself to be all out for American "aid." The *Agence France Press* reported that he made a "reply to criticism against the close identity of the Philippine foreign policy

with that of America, as voiced by former Justice Claro Recto . . . foremost critic of President Quirino and the spokesman of the Nationalists Party" . . . In his reply, Quirino rejected Recto's charge that the Philippines has stooped slavishly to the US and said "world cooperation can be achieved without surrendering sovereignty and national dignity, even if the process involved a slight supervision by a foreign power of our internal affairs . . . " *AFP* reported.

On April 23, *AFP* reported that the Philippine Senate was ready to accept US supervision of the campaign against the Hukbalahop provided the US footed the US$75,000,000 annual army budget. At the same time, it was evident that the government was interested in higher stakes. One senator, Camelio Osias, said that the amount of US$75,000,000 would be only enough to maintain one division of troops at full strength. However, according to AFP, "he said the total expenditure necessary for an efficient combat force would be US$300,000,000 . . . " The same dispatch revealed that the Quirino government "is regularly receiving military supplies from America under the Arms Assistance Agreement in return for 99-year leases for over a score of US bases . . . "

America's Popular War

DESPITE the road to war which is being paved for the American people by Wall Street and the Truman government many of the ordinary Americans who have to do the fighting and dying are not anxious to get into the armed forces.

On May 29, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, an all-out proponent of the aggression in Korea, was forced to admit that 20 percent of the men called up for service in the state of California refuse to show up. The paper revealed that Assistant US Attorney Joseph reported that the number of men dodging the draft in California "was an indication of the scandalous proportions to which draft evasion has mounted in the Bay Area and throughout California since the beginning of the Korean war."

The paper then stated that "In California, one out of every five men called for induction fails to report."

Truth and Fiction in Korea

THE American foot soldier in Korea "is resigning himself to another summer and perhaps another winter of fighting....To the warriors in Korea the way ahead looks just as hard and possibly harder and more dangerous than before." This was the way a *Reuter* dispatch of June 5 summed up the results of the "UN's" much-heralded "counter-offensive" early in June.

While "UN" reports from Korea try to outdo the Nazi's at their best in describing "victories" and "destruction of enemy forces" every now and then the Allied press does let slip some idea as to what is really going on in Korea.

This was the case of the *Reuter* story, which came at a time when the American-run "UN forces" were boasting of having inflicted enormous casualties on the Chinese in Korea. The report from Korea gave the lie to this well-worn American fable.

Reuter reported that "United Nations forces did not succeed in cutting off any large Communist forces intact. Once again, the Chinese escaped the clutches of one of the tightest knit and most mobile of modern armies."

Thus, *Reuter* goes on to report, "It is evident now that the Allied counter-offensive in Korea was not the unqualified tactical success for which the UN command had really hoped. . . . The fighting of the last week in the pinched valleys of the peninsula has given every appearance of being the start of a war of attrition. It has been costly to the Allies and indecisive. . . .

"The swiftness with which the Chinese commanders were able to meet and resist the Allied counter-offensive...showed that the Communists had created mobile reserves."

* * *

SOME idea of how costly the Korean aggression was to the Americans and their "allies" was to be seen from the ever-mounting casualty lists. Following the "UN" push across the no-man's land near the 38th Parallel, nearly 5,000 Americans were among the 7,800 troops killed, wounded or taken prisoner within the 13 days ending on June 3, according to a *Hsinhua* dispatch from Korea.

Previous losses had amounted to 46,302 in the 30 days' fighting ending on May 21. Broken down, the figures listed 9,926 American troops killed or wounded while 927 were taken prisoner. The rest were Syngman Rhee troops or troops of American "allies."

At the same time that "UN forces" were having their troubles up front with the Chinese volunteers and the KPA they were being given little rest in the rear as guerilla activities continued to spread. On June 8, *Hsinhua* reported that Korean guerillas "render great help to the KPA units that are repelling the counter-attacks of the American-British interventionists' troops. The people's avengers dislocate and destroy enemy communications in the rear and attack enemy detachments."

In a recent summing up of guerilla activities in the rear, it was reported that "in 39 battles against the enemy they killed or wounded over 8,000 men, took 741 prisoners and captured large trophies including rocket guns, heavy machine guns, and other military equipment.

Of Food and Politics

AFTER months of wrangling over grain shipments to India, despite the immediate need since the beginning of the year by that "famine-threatened" country, the US Congress finally patched up a bill to be signed by the president. Popularly labeled a "compromise bill," both the House and the Senate made it evident that Washington was not giving India something for nothing—in return for American grain India was to come across with "strategic materials" for the US war machine.

Reporting on the Senate passage of the "compromise bill," *UP* cabled from Washington on June 11 that "The House approved the compromise last week. The compromise provides the repayment of the loan in 'substantial quantities' of strategic materials."

Although millions of Indians have been threatened with starvation ever since the nearly six-month wrangle started, the record of Congress over the grain shipments for India reveal an approach that at best can only be called power-politics.

Prior to arriving at the "compromise bill," the last weeks in Congress found that body's chief energies devoted to the battle over how to word the bill. Some of the more subtle of Truman's men in Congress were for watering down the blatant terms which referred to Washington's designs. *UP* reported on June 5 that some "Congressmen feared that the naming of specific materials would set hard and fast barter provisions in legislation and kill off the propaganda benefits of the American humanitarian gesture."

Thus it was reported from Washington on June 5 that a Senate-House conference, which cleared the way for final approval of the Indian grain bill, worked out differences between the House and Senate versions of the loan and rejected the demand to insist on "substantial quantities of monazite and manganese in repayment." However, Washington's intentions were clear enough and the bill which was finally sent to the president for his signature made specific reference to Indian shipments of "strategic materials."

In addition to the returns in terms of "strategic materials" to be gathered from this "gift" to India, the Truman government showed its hand in a number of other respects. America is bent on getting both feet in the door in India and the bill calls for using the interest payment from the first five years of the loan to to be utilized to give India "technical assistance."

* * *

MEANWHILE, half a month earlier the hopes of a large section of the Indian people were voiced by the All-India Peace Convention which was held in Bombay. The convention marked a new stage in the development of the Indian peace movement.

One of the chief slogans at the convention was: "Stop the war in Asia, withdraw all foreign troops." At the same time, in his inaugural speech, Dr. Saifuddin Hitchlew said: "We do not want any country to dominate our land and exploit our mineral and other resources."

The Commission on Colonies and Wars on Asian Soil strongly condemned the "colonial wars and wars of intervention in Asia, Korea, Malaya and Vietnam." It declared: "The common action of all peoples for peace is decisive for colonial and dependent peoples in realizing the right of self-determination."

A resolution on Korea urged an immediate conference of all countries concerned to secure a peaceful settlement and demanded an international inquiry into the atrocities committed in Korea.

The resolution on Japan opposed the remilitarization of Japan and a separate treaty, and a democratic and peaceful life for the Japanese people.

The Commission on India-Pakistan Relations demanded a peaceful solution of all differences between the two countries. At the same time it asked for the exchange of good-will peace delegations between India and Pakistan in order to promote friendly relations.

The convention adopted a resolution supporting the national preparations for the "World Youth Festival for Peace" then being held in Berlin and decided to call, within six months, national conferences of writers and journalists for peace, and film workers and actors for peace. Possibilities of organizing similar conferences of trade unionists, doctors, lawyers, teachers, women, students and youth were also taken up.

Brevities

FOLLOWING his long absence from America, General MacArthur, in addition to a wife and a child, brought back a sizable amount of luggage. *AFP* reported from New York on June 1, "General Douglas MacArthur's baggage has arrived here from Tokyo on board a US transport. MacArthur's goods included 43 pieces of luggage, weighing 49 tons. Three automobiles were among them."

* * *

THE "unconquered revolt in Burma" was one of the main worries of "the British, US and French military chiefs meeting" in Singapore in May, according to *Reuter*. The news agency reported that not only is there no sign of "improvement" in Burma but "the chiefs have been given a 'disquieting' report of the unabated insurgence in Burma." According to the same story, "The Communist activity in Burma stretches from the north, near Mandalay, to Tavoy, at the head of the Mallay peninsula, but there is no evidence that Chinese Communists are supplying material aid."

* * *

THE Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in Southeast Asia MacDonald has proposed "coordination" of military efforts of the Southeast Asian countries with the countries that have political and economic "interests" in that area. His suggestion is a military bloc of Indo-China, Malaya, Burma, Thailand and India as well as certain European countries," meaning Britain and France. MacDonald also let it be known that the governments of these countries would be happy if the US government assumed definite obligations to supply them armaments.

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★

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(Continued from Page 2)

new philosophy. Suffice it to point out that because of it the soldier of the PLA (whose iron discipline is world famous) instead of being rough and unreasonable as soldiers of yesterday were and of the imperialist countries are, have gone so far as to be exceptionally courteous in their manners. If they are stationed in the countryside, they make it a rule to help the peasants in their harvest and in other ways. If they are in the city, they cease to be a source of huisance and walk in the streets unnoticed. As a consequence they are loved and not feared.

Again those working in the government are the servants (in the true sense of the word) of the people. Whatever they do, they must have the people's welfare in mind or they will be subject to criticism. They are accountable to the people. Bureaucracy, red tape, nepotism, corruption, etc. are being wiped off by this weapon: "To serve the people." Knowing that a new philosophy of life, which marks a departure from the old regimes in China, one need not be surprised that China has a most clean and efficient government.

It again proves that philosophy not only interprets life, but also creates life. It proves that when theory is linked up with the people, it immediately becomes a material force.

WU TAO-TSWEN

Shanghai
June 4, 1951

PATRIOTIC POSTMEN

To the Editor:

In response to the nation-wide movement to resist American imperialism and aid Korea, the postal workers of Honan have developed large-cale production and emulation drives throughout the province. One way they are carrying this out is by increasing the circulation of newspapers and magazines.

Last spring when Wang Yin-lung, a postman of the Loyang Postoffice, took over the delivery of newspapers in his section, he handled only 900 copies, but by May he had increased the circulation more than six times.

Since most of the schools and organizations had as many subscriptions as they could use, he had to find new subscribers in order to fulfil his work-plan for May. He visited the sub-police station and asked the cadres to hold a mass meeting at which he carefully explained the importance of reading the newspapers. He also spent a great deal of time talking with the people in his district and organized different groups of residents to subscribe to one copy each. Thus for May his section had 5,754 subscribers, which was 372 copies more than that of April.

Chiao Fu-hsiang is a courier of the Shenchow Postoffice whose work is to handle the railway mail. Day and night he and another postman take turns in selling stamps and receiving letters and other mail in the postal transport house at the station. His methods of increasing the circulation of newspapers was to find new subscribers near the railway station in his spare time. He guaranteed that as soon as the newspapers left the train, he would send them to the readers immediately. On the night of April 30 his wife died just at the time when he was due at the station. However, he carried out his duty of going to the station and meeting the train in order to prevent any delay in the delivery of the newspapers. By the end of May he had fulfilled his work-plan by 100 percent.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng
June 1, 1951

RAPID PROGRESS

To the Editor:

Our university was formerly one of the most backward ones in Shanghai. Since its beginning, it had been under the influence of Americans and the emphasis was on everything American rather than learning about our own fatherland.

However, gradually we have begun to see the true face of American imperialism. When we learned of its plot to rearm Japan, indignation spread to every corner of our campus. No one can forget the atrocities that the Japanese committed in China during the eight years of war.

On March 17, we held a meeting to recall the crimes committed by the Japanese invaders, and everyone was very tense and moved by the stories different students related of their experiences under the Japanese invaders. At our last demonstration, more than 95 percent of the students joined and even many of the old professors joined the parade.

At first some made excuses for not taking part, but each department in the school held a mobilization meeting in which the importance of the demonstration was pointed out. Since America is again rearming Japan, many of the students who had never taken part in a parade before realized the necessity of joining in this demonstration.

We students have become more enlighted and our university is now standing up and will progress rapidly under the leadership of our own government.

TSAO TIEN YU

University of Shanghai
June 6, 1951

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A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons make interesting reading matter for those people who are politically-minded. They are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

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NANKAI UNIVERSITY

To the Editor:

I would like to tell the Review's readers something about National Nankai University in Tientsin.

Nankai is well known as a progressive university. At the time of the Double Seventh Incident (July 7, 1937), the Japanese invaders laid their bloody claws upon the school. When they attacked Tientsin, killing citizens of the city, they wantonly destroyed by bombardment the students' dormitories as well as the beautiful library which was considered the best in the city.

After fleeing inland to Kunming to avoid complete annihilation by the Japanese the school carried on and a year after the Japanese imperialists were vanquished Nankai resumed functioning in Tientsin. However the return was saddened by the sight of ruins where once stood fine and useful buildings and residences.

As a result, the shortage of accommodations has forced the university to be housed in three different places. Thus the running of the institution under such circumstances had resulted in a deplorable waste of energy and money, both valuable assests of the nation.

Since the start of the "Resist American Imperialism and Aid Korea" movement Nangai has witnessed a patriotic upsurge. After a series of campaigns the teachers and students, especially those in the college of arts, have greatly heightened their political and social consciousness. As the campaigns advanced to a new stage, the teachers and students have drawn up a patriotic pact which signifies more clearly than ever before our duty to our country.

In short, Nankai University has been flooded with a high tide of patriotic feeling.

YANG CHING-HSIU

Nankai University
June 9, 1951

IUS DELEGATES

To the Editor:

Delegates of the International Union of Students, consisting of representatives from many countries, visited our university late in May. Early in the morning the students of Futan University and other schools gathered on the Futan campus to welcome these international friends.

Greetings were made in all different languages while red flags waved everywhere. A feeling of friendship was displayed throughout the whole festivity. A rally of more than 2,000 students was held in the auditorium to give our young international comrades a warm reception. Amid rousing cheers and hearty applause the delegates entered the auditorium. In the speech by the Spanish representative he made the following statement:

"We, on behalf of the 5,000,000 students of 71 countries, pay our most respectful salutations to the Chinese students who have struggled for peace and freedom and against American imperialism under the Kuomintang's bloody reign of terror. The brilliant victory of the Chinese students has made for overwhelming power and support to the students of colonial nations and small countries all over the world."

The Korean delegate said that after he returned to his own country he would convey the warm affection and deep concern of the Chinese students toward the Korean people and tell them how the students of China exert all effort in the resisting America and aiding Korea movement.

After exchanging gifts, which symbolized the everlasting union of students throughout the world, we bade the delegates farewell amidst the shouting of slogans and the sound of bugles and drums.

JOHN C. K. YUAN
Futan University, Shanghai
June 12, 1951

New Physical Education

Volley ball game between North China and Central-South China.

Players from Central-South China had regular current affairs study session every morning.

To the Editor:

Since liberation the changes in physical training in China may be said to have reached an angle of nearly 180 degrees.

The 1951 All-China Basketball and Volleyball Tournament was held in Peking during May. The 35 basketball and volleyball teams (men and women) representing the People's Liberation Army, railway workers, six administrative areas (the Northeast, North China, South China, East China, the Northwest, the Southwest, and Inner Mongolia) played a series of rotation matches. The development of the 130 contests took place in an atmosphere of friendliness, excitement and mutual assistance.

All kinds of people made up the ranks of the different teams. Unlike the KMT days when only the few rich could indulge in athletics, these teams included workers, peasants, students, merchants, teachers, soldiers, officials of public agencies, Overseas Chinese and national minority members.

During the two weeks of the tournament everything proceeded smoothly, a far cry from KMT matches when it was not uncommon for a basketball game to end up in a free-for-all. Before or after a match the teams usually held a round table talk to exchange experience. All the athletes were intense in their studying so as to learn whatever superior techniques there were.

After dinner, a lecture or a movie on sports in the USSR was usually given in order to educate the athletes for the purpose of raising their political knowledge and athletic skill. After such lectures they grew to know that physical education is connected with politics, and serves in the rehabilitation of production and national defense and is not just for a handfull of privileged people.

The South China volleyball team, composed chiefly of peasants and workers, won the volleyball championship. This signifies that the physical education of new China is being turned over to the masses of workers and peasants. It also proves to us that athletes coming from the worker or peasant class are as good as any other athletes.

HO JEE-HWA

Peking
May 25, 1951

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

The Truman-MacArthur "dispute" as seen by this cartoon from the Shanghai Hsin Wen Jih Pao is merely over whose plan for enlarging the war is better.

The patriotic movement all over the count y to contribute planes, tanks and heavy equipment for the Chinese volunteers in Korea means the early defeat of America in Korea.

The nation-wide drive against KMT special agents, traitors and gangsters uproots what has been planted by the Japanese, American imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek.

The whole country is participating in the production drive as well as making contributions to the front to destroy US imperialism in Asia.

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